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FRIDAY, JULY 11, 1952

THE JERUSALEM POST

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Marginal Column

By "COMMENTATOR"

EVERY new appointment and every demotion behind the Iron Curtain is invariably viewed in the West in terms of purge and trials, which can occasionally be very misleading. The purge is an inherent feature of that kind of totalitarian society, but when all is said and done, there are many changes unconnected with high policy. Some people make rapid careers while others prove incapable; some fall ill while others change their place of work.

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BORIS Stein, former Soviet diplomatic representative at the League of Nations and Italy, is one of the very few surviving members of the pre-1936 generation. The vast majority perished during the purge. Litvinov, Suritz and Zaltonal died recently, and apart from Maiski who found an unobtrusive shelter in the Academy of Sciences, Stein is the only one left. One would assume that such a man would take care to attract as little attention as possible, yet Stein has just written a book, a risky business even for men with a less cosmopolitan background than his. One's book might be praised by all and sundry, one might even get a Stalin prize, but after a few years the official line might change and overnight one has become a wrecker and diversionist. This is what happened to Boris Stein's "The Bourgeois Falsifyers of History, 1919-39" published by the Academy of Science and reviewed in "Bolshevik", 8. 1952.

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THE title appears to be safe enough from the official point of view, yet things are not so simple as that. Stein is an old man by now and he has not kept up with recent developments. He still holds the old-fashioned and naive belief that Hitler and Nazi Germany were mainly responsible for World War II. Stein has not realized what every good partyliner knows since 1948, that not Hitler and the Nazis, but the Americans were the guilty men. Stein is accused of falsifying history by his thesis that the Americans were not interested in war in Europe in 1938, (because France and England were too weak) but attempted to postpone the war. Stein's evaluation of the *Anschluss* of Austria in 1938 comes in for sharp criticism: he had argued that the U.S. had been a passive onlooker and had not tried to intervene. This, says "Bolshevik," is an anti-historic falsification. The Americans actively supported Hitler. One would think that the authors would be content with that remarkable statement, but it is the next sentence which really crowns it all: instead of leaving matters as they are, the authors try to contradict Stein factually. "It should be enough to mention that Hoover, the representative of the American monopolies, visited Hitler in 1938 and had talks with him." Just like that: ex-President Hoover visited Germany in 1938, and this is conclusive proof of American support for Hitler.

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OBJECTIVITY we are told is a bourgeois prejudice, historical facts have to be twisted according to actual political exigencies. The case mentioned above is a typical one. There have been worse, like the recent discovery, that not the Russians but Napoleon burnt Moscow in 1812, or the wholesale justification of all Czarist colonial conquests in the 19th century which are now considered "progressive." Thus a most interesting situation is created: Most of the rank and file will swallow whatever is presented to them, while the specialists, in this case the historians, who have access to the sources see through this game. Conditions in other fields are similar and as a result two levels of thought have come into existence: the one for mass consumption while the truth is known only to the small circle of initiates.

Jerusalem, July 11.

West Calls For Big 4 Meeting

WASHINGTON, Friday (Reuter). — The Western Big Three today proposed an early meeting of representatives of Britain, the U.S., France and the Soviet Union to form a commission which would investigate conditions for holding free elections in Germany.

A note from the three Western Governments was handed over in Moscow in reply to a Soviet note of May 24 suggesting simultaneous discussions on a German peace treaty, German unification and the formation of an all-German government.

The Western note today accused the Soviets of deepening the division of Germany by recent measures cutting off West Germans from contact with those in the Soviet zone, despite Russia's advertized desire for unification.

The Western reply differed from the note delivered by the three powers on May 13 in proposing that the four-power conference should meet to set up the commission, instead of meeting only to consider its report.

The proposal for an early meeting of representatives of the four powers to set up an impartial investigating commission is governed by two conditions:

- Agreement between the four Governments on the need to hold free elections of the kind described in the Western note, and
- Agreement that a free all-German government must take part in peace treaty negotiations.

The Western powers proposed the conference should discuss:

1. Selection of members of the commission to ensure impartiality.
2. Agreement on its functions to ensure independence to make recommendations to the four powers.
3. Agreement on the authority of the commission so that it can carry out its investigation.

BONN, Thursday (Reuter). — The Bundestag approved without opposition a Social Democrat motion calling on the four occupation powers to start negotiations on the reunification of Germany through free elections as soon as possible.

West Berlin Sets Up Border Stronghold

BERLIN, Thursday (Reuter). — West Berlin police today manned 15 key strongholds along the city boundary with East Germany against kidnapping attempts.

Police said these strongholds were "flying police stations" equipped with telephones.

The border police are armed with truncheons and pistols. The Western powers had not yet allowed them to carry rifles like East German police do.

Police said they also increased their patrols along the border between west and east Berlin.

Workmen under West German and Allied direction started erecting barricades late today on the Soviet zone border to cut off any escaping communist kidnappers.

Teams were sent out by the city government in the late afternoon to raise road blocks at dozens of important junctions where West Berlin reaches the surrounding zone. U.S., British and French troops stood by to make sure the West Berlin workmen stayed within the zone's confines and avoided incidents with armed Communist police, less than a pistol shot away.

Premier Ulbricht Hits 'Imperialists'

BERLIN, Thursday (Reuter). — East Germany's armed forces must be full of hate for the "western imperialists" and must have the will to re-establish German unity, East German Premier Walter Ulbricht said here yesterday.

Speaking before the second conference in the history of the Socialist Unity Party (SED), (East Germany's ruling communist organization), he said that East Germany's proposed armed forces would be the army of the people "freed from, and filled with hate for the American, English and French imperialists."

The Conference which opened yesterday, heard an announcement by the Premier that new measures would be taken to defend East Germany's borders with the West. He gave no details.

The Premier said there were just and unjust wars. Just wars were the fight of the North Koreans, the Vietminh in Indo-China and in the past, the German people's fight against Napoleon.

Raw Material Import Programme Revised

Jerusalem POST Reporter

The programme of importing raw materials was revised at a meeting yesterday of Department heads and advisers of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, it was learned in Jerusalem yesterday.

Ministry sources, however, would not disclose the nature of the revisions. The programme is part of the general one-year import scheme drafted by the Government.

Dr. Dov Joseph, Minister of Commerce and Industry, and the newly-appointed adviser on imports and prices, Mr. M. H. Phan, were present at the meeting.

SEPHARADIM MEET

TEL AVIV, Thursday (Itim). — The National Conference of Representatives of all organizations of Sepharadim was held here this afternoon under the chairmanship of Police Minister Beher Shitreet.

The Conference voiced its opposition to what it termed discrimination against the Sepharadi community and asked for free and unrestricted immigration for all Jews irrespective of their present domicile, and for the intensification of pioneering work among Sepharadi communities abroad.

U.N. Loses Hills As Truce Talks Enter 2nd Year

TOKYO, Thursday. — A savage North Korean counter-attack buried U.N. troops from a newly-won hill on the eastern front this morning as bitter see-saw fighting rages across the 155-mile Korean battlefront.

It was the second time in as many days that U.N. infantry had been defeated in fighting for strategic front-line positions. Allied defenders fought desperately until dawn before they withdrew.

Some of the heaviest fighting in the past three days developed on the central front where a massed attack by the Chinese Communists armed with captured U.S. flamethrowers and backed by a heavy artillery barrage drove Allied forces from a coveted hill south-east of Komsong.

At Panmunjom, U.N. and Communist negotiators today began the second year of the truce talks with a 46-minute secret session. The chief U.N. spokesman, Brigadier-General W. Nuckols, would not say if any progress was made on the issue hindering an armistice — exchange of prisoners.

The delegates will meet again tomorrow.

New Iraqi Cabinet Expected Tomorrow

BAGHDAD, Thursday (AP). — Mustapha el-Mahdi, former Minister of State, expects to complete forming a non-party caretaker Government by Saturday. The new Government is to prepare for elections to the Lower House of Parliament.

Premier Nuri e-Said's coalition Cabinet resigned yesterday after opposition parties had charged his Constitutional Union Party with planning to change the electoral law to keep itself in power.

STERLING RELEASED

LONDON, Thursday (Reuter). — The Government announced today that it has decided to release the remaining bloc'ed sterling balances held by Iraq, amounting to about £23m.

The present financial agreement was due to expire on July 14.

Mossadegh Agrees To Form Cabinet

— Dr. Mossadegh announced officially tonight that he has agreed to accept the Premiership and form a new Government.

A Royal decree formally reappointing him Premier is expected within two days.

Accord on German Goods Drafted

THE HAGUE, Thursday (Reuter). — The tentative agreement on German goods deliveries to Israel reached at the Goods Committee earlier this week, was hammered into shape by the Legal Sub-Committee, meeting for the first time today since its exploratory session last week.

Mr. Gershon Avner, the Political Adviser to the Israel Delegation, said "a good deal of drafting and re-drafting" of several clauses of the agreement was done at yesterday morning's meeting.

Eisenhower Nomination Likely As Taft Loses Fight for Delegates

French Military Service Extended

PARIS, Thursday (Reuter). — The French National Assembly today passed a bill to increase military service from 18 months to two years for policemen, firemen, prison wardens, customs officers and water and forestry officials.

A bill to extend to two years the military service of students of professional and military colleges, was postponed for consideration in October.

$2m. Reclamation Equipment Purchase

NEW YORK, Thursday (Ina). — U.S. machinery and irrigation equipment and knowhow will be brought to the forefront in the reclamation of the Negev as following the signature here of a $2m. contract between the Jewish Agency and the Worthington Corporation of New Jersey.

The purchase was made by the Jewish Agency for the Mekoroth Water Company which is engaged in the development of water resources in Israel.

Funds were supplied through the United Jewish Appeal.

The contract is considered the decisive step in Israel's vast irrigation and land reclaiming program designed to open the Negev to 10,000 new settlers, and to place the nation on the road to economic self-sufficiency.

Speaking for the Jewish Agency, Mr. Gershon Hanessin, Executive Director, declared that Washington had entered into more than just another business arrangement. "You are assisting in the economic development of Israel and the raising of the standard of living in line with U.S. practices of helping those who wish to help themselves."

Security Council Again Shelves Applications

UNITED NATIONS, Thursday (Reuter). — The Security Council yesterday postponed until September 2 the consideration of 20 applications for U.N. Membership.

After a long procedural debate the Council voted by nine to three abstentions (USSR, Chile and Pakistan) to hold over the applications of Albania, Mongolia, Bulgaria, Rumania, Hungary, Finland, Italy, Portugal, Iceland, Jordan, Austria, Ceylon, Nepal, Libya, South Korea, North Korea, Vietnam, Vietminh, Cambodia and Japan.

SUDAN DELEGATES LEAVE FOR EGYPT

CAIRO, Thursday (Reuter). — Two members of the Sudanese delegation left Sudan today by air for Alexandria to deliver the official reply of their leader Sir Sayed Abdul Rahman el-Mahdi Pasha to Egyptian proposals on Sudanese independence.

Demonstrators At London U.S. Embassy

LONDON, Thursday (Reuter). — Several demonstrators were arrested here last night when police reinforcements were called to the U.S. Embassy after some 20 persons formed up in a procession protesting against General Mathew Ridgway, Supreme NATO Commander.

Carrying banners with the words "Scram Ridgway" and "Go home," the demonstrators marched to the Embassy and forced their way to the front door before being stopped by the police.

They were dispersed after scrawling slogans on the pavements and walls and the words "Go Home" in whitewash on parked American cars.

Special precautions against General Ridgway drove today with Mrs. Ridgway to Buckingham Palace to be received by the Queen.

Detectives mixed with the small crowd of sightseers while the car escorted by police entered the Palace by a gate normally reserved for the Royal family. There was no demonstration.

Twelve fines so far have been charged as a result of demonstrations on Gen. Ridgway's arrival.

Sharett Concludes Bonds-UJA Talks

NEW YORK, Thursday (INA). — Certain conclusions with regard to the coordination of activities of the Israel Bond Drive and the United Jewish Appeal will be submitted to the Israel Government for final consideration, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Moshe Sharett, said here prior to his departure from the U.S. today.

"I appeared here on behalf of the U.J.A. and the Bond Drive. I invariably devoted my remarks to explaining the need for both... and these two fund-raising efforts should be regarded as mutually supplementary and on no account competitive.

"Years expressed at the time of the launching of the Bond Drive that it could prosper only at the expense of the U.J.A. have not been borne out by events. On the contrary, the Bond Drive proved itself capable, and without the least detriment to the U.J.A., of opening up new sources of capital for developing Israel's economy.

Vital Interests

Those sponsoring these great efforts must realize this and should not allow themselves to lose sight of the vital interests in Israel and the great potentialities of American Jewry. Israel expects all of its friends and supporters to work in harmony and with maximum energy for both. It most certainly looks that nothing should be done to hamper or discourage either.

"If this understanding is shared by all concerned when the question of coordinating or harmonizing activities of the two fund-raising bodies is tackled, then the hurdles become purely organizational.

"In the course of my stay here I have had opportunities to consult active participants and leaders of the two bodies, and the head of the Council of Jewish Federation of Welfare Funds, and last but not least, my closest colleagues of the Executive of the Jewish Agency."

'Rahav' Leaves Cyprus For Rhodes

HAIFA, Thursday. — The Zevulun Club's 13-ton sailing vessel, the Rahav, which left Haifa on July 1, for a two months cruise in the Eastern Mediterranean, reached Paphos, the westernmost port of Cyprus yesterday.

The vessel left today on its journey to Rhodes, the most difficult stretch of the 2,000-mile cruise.

General Holding 35-Vote Lead

CHICAGO, Thursday. — General Dwight Eisenhower galloped towards Republican presidential nomination today with a commanding delegate lead, which was expected to be extended further before balloting starts from pivotal Michigan and other States.

Balloting is expected to start tomorrow, but may still get under way later tonight after the final nominating speeches.

For the first time since their campaigns opened, Gen. Eisenhower was leading Senator Taft in certain first ballot votes—and the margin was growing. Maryland's Governor Theodore McKeldin said his State's 24 votes will go "almost unanimously" to Eisenhower on the first ballot. Hitherto the best he claimed for the General was 18.

While Taft supporters were far from counting their candidate out, Gen. Eisenhower today was riding the crest of a smashing victory in the "battle for stolen delegates." The latest UP tabulation showed him leading Senator Taft by 532 firmly sewed up ballot votes to 497. The extra votes forecast from Maryland and Michigan would boost the General even farther toward the 604-vote nominating majority.

Gen. Eisenhower

Still Confident

The Taft camp, however, claimed the Senator will get 530-530 first ballot votes despite his loss of 32 Georgia and Texas delegates in last night's brawling contest on the convention floor—marking the first time in Republican history that the convention reversed a decision of the Credentials Committee. The latter had earlier given the delegates to Mr. Taft. The vote on the convention floor was 607 to 521.

Several large uncommitted State delegations holding the balance of power in the angriest Republican convention in 40 years have been poised like ripe plums ready to drop into the General's basket at the right psychological moment. The Georgia and Texas victories seem to provide the moment. Most of the huge 70-man Pennsylvania delegation, sought after frantically by both candidates in the past several weeks, voted for Eisenhower in the Georgia case by 53-16.

If Eisenhower can prevent Taft from winning on the first nomination ballot, as the Georgia and Texas results indicated, observers believe the General is almost certain to roll to victory on the second or third ballot.

Republican Policy In Middle East

CHICAGO, Thursday (UP). — Republican platform builders yesterday pledged themselves to place the Party's influence "at the service of peace between Israel and the Arab States" and promised efforts to "bring economic and social stability" to the Middle East if a Republican President is elected in November.

The Party's foreign policy plank which was adopted earlier yesterday by the National Republican Committee also pledged continued interest in the development of Israel. The policy declaration was drafted by Mr. John Foster Dulles and accepted by both General Eisenhower and Senator Taft.

Advocated National Home

The part referring to the Middle East said: "The Republican Party has consistently advocated a national home for the Jewish people since the Republican Congress declared its support of that objective 30 years ago. In providing sanctuary for the Jewish people rendered homeless by persecution the State of Israel appeals to our friendly interest in this constructing and inspiring undertaking."

But neither the plank nor Republican leaders are prepared to say at this point how to bring together Israel and the Arab States nor what to advocate specifically.

SOVIET VIEW

MOSCOW, Thursday (Reuter). — First comment from the Chicago convention published in the "Pravda" described Chicago as "a big show hotel where American monopolists which subsidize both Republicans and Democrats are not stingy about pre-election advertising."

But it added that Americans are unable to give an "answer to what difference it will make whether General Eisenhower or Senator Taft is nominated."

Truman Signs Military Appropriations Bill

WASHINGTON, Thursday (Reuter). — President Truman signed the $46,610,938,912 military appropriations bill to continue the expansion of the armed services and to provide the nation with a 143-wing air force by mid-1955.

The bill, cut by an overall five per cent. also carriers funds for the construction of a second super-aircraft carrier and a $45 monthly bonus for Korean combat duty.

Apart from Air Force and Army expansions the bill also gives the green light for the construction of a second 65,000-ton super-carrier of the Forrestal Class, but does not add any specific funds for that purpose. The Navy will have to re-budget its shipbuilding to cover the costs of the new vessel.

A breakdown of the cuts for the Army, Navy and Air-force is 14.9, 8, and 6.4 per cent respectively.

STOP PRESS

Gen. Eisenhower was on the threshold of the nomination, the B.B.C. correspondent at Chicago reported at 2 a.m. this morning. Taft newspapers admitted it was "all over," and there were even suggestions that Eisenhower might be nominated on the first ballot today.

AFTER MIDNIGHT

Steve Nelson, former Chairman of the Communist Party in Western Pennsylvania, was sentenced to 20 years' imprisonment in Pittsburgh yesterday for violating the State anti-sedition law. The law forbids measures designed to overthrow the Government.

Cut Standards, Says Hoofien

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — Mr. S. Hoofien, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Bank Leumi Le'Israel, told the first annual general meeting of shareholders here today that the impending economic dislocation could be averted only by a drastic cut in living standards.

The brunt of the cuts must perforce be borne by the working class, because they were the most numerous. The so-called monied class here, on the other hand, had a relative lower standard of living than similar classes abroad, he said. There was no real monetary inflation at present, Mr. Hoofien said, but there was a dangerous inflationary psychology which was supported by ever-increasing purchasing power.

Mr. Hoofien indicated that by the end of the year the Government was expected to take over the Issue Department of Bank Leumi. A Government bank is expected to be created for the purpose, he added (reported in yesterday's *Post*).

S. Hoofien

A new investment company, to be called "Michmanei Israel B.M." (Israel Treasures, Ltd.), with a capital of IL.1m., is to be created soon by Bank Leumi, jointly with South African investors. Both partners are each expected to pay in IL.250,000 at the beginning. The Company will seek investments from the U.S. where a separate company is to be set up for the purpose.

Gruenbaum Objects

Mr. Yitzhak Gruenbaum, Deputy Chairman of the Board of Directors for the Jewish Agency, took exception to Mr. Hoofien's expressing views on "political issues." Mr. Hoofien had no right to engage the management of the Bank on such issues as the standard of living, he asserted. Mr. Hoofien replied that he had made his analysis of the country's economy by virtue of the internationally accepted rule that it was the duty of the manager of a large bank to voice his personal opinion on outstanding economic questions.

The main cause of the crisis, according to Mr. Hoofien, was that the population, which had taken upon itself the burden of absorbing mass immigration and maintaining a strong defence force, was unwilling to share in the sacrifice indispensable in keeping the country going. The burden, however, was there, and there was no use in shirking the responsibility. Goodwill and organization may alleviate it; disorganization would only make the suffering greater.

For absorption purposes the country needs $1,500m., according to estimates compiled by Israel experts. From outside sources, including Appeals, Bond sales, Export-Import bank loans and U.S. Grant-in-Aid, about $500m. were received in the past four years. To cover the remaining $1,000m. part of the national income was used, land bonds for IL.150m. were issued, and the reserve of £100m. was used.

Below Expectations

"It shows that neither the Jews in the diaspora nor ourselves come up to expectations," Mr. Hoofien said. As the income from abroad depends mainly on the goodwill of donors, Mr. Hoofien preferred not to discuss it.

In this country, however, the Government possessed the means to make people do their duty. The standards of living should have been lowered systematically from the very beginning. It was a major mistake of the Government, "and of the Prime Minister, in the first place," to promise workers that their standard of living would be maintained, if only they increased their output.

"We should have known that talking of larger output was nonsense." The blame was not so much that of the workers as of the manufacturers, who did little or nothing to reorganize their plants. In agriculture, the increased output was the result of increased area under cultivation, but there was no attempt to work more or better. The standard of living of the agricultural worker had risen, Mr. Hoofien noted.

Urges End to C.-of-L.

He claimed that linking wages to the cost of living index should have been discontinued however cruel it might have been for the wage earner. If the measure was not adopted at a time when the cost of living was rising slowly, it was the responsibility of the Government and that vast organization on which it relies, the Histadrut."

Both "were afraid to act" in that direction, because of "strong forces" which might very easily have incited the population against the Government and the Histadrut had the standard of living been systematically reduced. "The turn, however, had to be faced, for it was bound to come."

Public bodies were not setting an example of economy; the building of a costly stadium or a Convention Centre or veterans housing schemes might have been postponed.

The Government was also responsible, in Mr. Hoofien's opinion, for unreasoned development plans: factories were built for which raw materials were not provided. Sometimes, two factories of one kind were being constructed, as was the case with cement and tyre plants.

A better system of income tax levy must be introduced, as at present only Government officials and workers in some public-minded

(Continued on Page 5. — Col. 5)

MISS JILL MR. JACK Married

Reading an announcement like this, you can't help wondering at the fickleness of fate. Why should she have made such a good match — while other more intelligent attractive girls have not yet got their man.

You wonder, until you come into closer contact with these "wall-flowers." Then the reason becomes obvious — uncomfortably so. And yet, it's so easy to guard against stale breath — if they only knew. Simply use reliable Taya Toothpaste regularly every morning, every night. Taya's powerful soapless foam cleans all the nooks and crannies inaccessible to the brush. Its cool minty flavour leaves your breath fresh and attractive. (Advt.)

ISRAEL FLAG
FROM AND TO THE U.S.A.
s.s. MEIR DIZENGOFF
arriving in Haifa Port on July 13
s.s. HENRIETTA SZOLD
expected to sail from New York on July 18
s.s. ABRAHAM GRAETZ
en route to the United States
M. Dizengoff & Co. (Shipping) Ltd.
M. Dizengoff & Co. (Navigation) 1951 Ltd.
Tel Aviv — Haifa — Jerusalem — New York
General Agents in the U.S.A.: Isbrandtsen Steamship Co., New York

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OF
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EXPORT
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Moetzet Hapoalot
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Bid all Visitors in Israel
SHALOM!
Information ... Tours ... Guidance
Tel Aviv 43 Rehov Allenby ... Tel. 4159.
Jerusalem 9 Rehov Ussishkin ... Tel. 3511.
Haifa 7 Hanassi St. ... Tel. 2894.
5 O'CLOCK TEA SUNDAYS.
Club, 49 Rehov Pinsker, Tel. Aviv.

Social & Personal

Rav-Aluf Yigael Yadin, Chief of Staff, and Mrs. Yadin, were dinner guests yesterday at the President's home in Rehovot.

Mrs. Helen G. Douglas, former U.S. Congresswoman, left by El Al yesterday on her way to Paris, after a visit here with the American Christian Palestine Committee group.

Mrs. Lewenson Schacht, chairman of the Zion and Israel Division for Israel Bonds in New York City's 5th, and Mrs. Nathan Sokol, chairman of the Birmingham, Alabama Bond Committee, Mrs. Agnes Sokolow, of Newark, N.J., chairman of the Pioneer Women Essex Country Bond Committee, and Mr. and Mrs. Louis Schmulbach, of the New York Bond Drive, arrived in Israel last week.

A memorial meeting for Dr. Elisha Meyerz, former Director of Education of the Tel Aviv Municipality, was held by the Municipal Council last night, on the seventh day after his death.

Mr. Naphtali H. Bein has been appointed head of the Inland Commerce Department of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

Mr. David Schlomberg, of the Ministry of Justice, returned by El Al yesterday from London where he was member of the Israel delegation negotiating with Palestine Potash Ltd. on the formation of the new "Dead Sea Works Ltd."

Mr. S. Ben-Meir, Assistant Legal Adviser to the Foreign Ministry, left by El Al yesterday on his way to The Hague to join the Israel delegation in the reparation talks.

Mrs. Miriam Hoofien is to be hostess to members of the Sa'ad Organization at her home at 5 Rehov Balfour in Jerusalem at 4 o'clock next Wednesday afternoon.

Mr. Werner Braun, press photographer, has left for three weeks leave.

The film on the U.S. tour of the Israel Philharmonic Orchestra will be shown, in addition to "The Man", at the Zion Cinema, Jerusalem, starting from tomorrow night.

Miss Lea Goldberg will address the Club for Progressive Culture in Tel Aviv at 8.30 this evening. Her subject is Ibsen's "Peer Gynt."

The Sports Club, Jerusalem, announces that in view of transport restrictions the Tea Dance which was to have been held tomorrow will not take place.

BIRTH

ROTH — To Malka (née Alkalai), wife of Mr. Martin Roth, on July 8, 1952, at the Assuta Hospital, Tel Aviv — a daughter.

MARRIAGE

GAERTNER—YELLIN

The marriage took place on July 8, 1952, between Hans Gaertner and Yehudis Yellin, both of Jerusalem.

Memorial Meeting For Herzl, Bialik

A memorial meeting for Theodor Herzl and Haim Nachman Bialik is to be held at the Lemel school in Jerusalem at 8.30 o'clock on Monday.

Mr. Isaiah Klinov, of the Jewish Agency, is to speak on "Herzl Today," and Dr. G. Alkoshi on "Bialik—National Poet."

The Tel Aviv Municipal Council's Cultural Committee is arranging a memorial meeting at the Municipal Council Hall in Tel Aviv, at 8.30 on Sunday evening, with the participation of Mayor I. Rokach, Mr. Zalman Schneour, Dr. Max Brod and Shaul Rovina. An I.P.O. string quartet will play. Similar meetings will be held in Kfar Shalem on Saturday night and in Jaffa on Monday evening.

MONTOR EXPECTED HERE IN AUGUST

Mr. Henry Montor, Executive Vice President of the Israel Bond Drive, is expected in Israel next month, it was learned in Jerusalem yesterday.

Mr. Montor will be accompanied by more than 20 Bond Drive leaders from the U.S. who will visit for two weeks. They will tour new enterprises established since the Bond Drive was started and will confer with Cabinet members and other Government leaders on development policy.

Their visit in Israel precedes the National Conference of the Bond Drive to be held in Washington in September.

RAVIV LEAVES FINANCE MINISTRY

Mr. Alex Raviv, Deputy Director of the Finance Ministry, has announced his resignation as from July 15, to Finance Minister Levi Eshkol.

The former Economic Editor of "Ha'aretz," Mr. Raviv is not expected to return to the newspaper. (ITIM)

A warning strike by Bezek Wireless Telegraphy employees yesterday was postponed at midnight, ended twelve hours later yesterday when the Municipality promised to pay from retroactively and to investigate complaints of employees of subsidiary companies.

THE HEBREW NATIONAL
OPERA
TEL AVIV — Habimah
Tuesday, July 15 — 8 p.m.
PEYAGE TEVA — Habimah
Thursday, July 17 — 8.30 p.m.
HATHANYA — Ohel
Thursday, July 31 — 8.30 p.m.
"Zaual"
Opera in 4 Acts by S. P. Shumel
with
MARTIN LAWRENCE
of the Covent Garden Opera in London, as Madame
Conductor: M. GOLINSKI
Tickets Habimah, 47 Allenby Rd., Tel Aviv 6 at the Habimah Box Office

Import of Cows Meant Higher Milk Production

POST Economic Correspondent

SOME time ago a dealer in cows appeared in one of the settlements and made a deal with the member who was responsible for the cowshed. He bought five cows, paid for them and when it was discovered that he had failed to bring the permit for purchase which he claimed to have received from the Government he left one cow in the village and went away with the other four. Thus he attempted to provide the black market with meat. It was then asked whether the cows which we import for milk with precious foreign currency were being slaughtered in order to provide meat for the black market.

The answer is no. There are, it is true, some cases where cattle which could be used for milk production are slaughtered because the price for meat on the black market is so high that the seller may not only make a profit but may even be able to buy a new cow. But generally speaking the black market lives on cattle which is smuggled, and the herds which were imported last year serve their original purpose.

The goal of the Ministry of Agriculture was then to provide 75 litres of milk a year for every inhabitant in the country. Therefore 8,000 cows were then imported, 80 per cent of them from the United States. Fifty per cent were given to new settlements, the other 50 to old ones and to those which were still short of their full complement. Out of the imports 120 settlements got their first cattle.

Scheme a Success

It can now be said that the import was a succes. Wherever shelter and enough fodder were prepared and where reasonable care was taken of the valuable cattle, they got fairly well acclimatized. This was, of course, not everywhere the case. The lack of planning which characterizes many of our enterprises was also felt in this field, because in many places cow-sheds were not ready and sufficient fodder was lacking. Nevertheless the Ministry of Agriculture points out that losses were no greater than under normal circumstances. They add, moreover, that in many places milk-cows have proved a good bond to bind the new settlers to the soil. As they had no choice but to take care of their new property, they learned how to do it and thus learned to enter agricultural work more quickly than they would otherwise have done. In villages where milk cows were provided, fewer settlers left their homesteads than in other places. In some places the new settlers are already trying to enlarge their herds and to buy cows out of their own means.

High Yield

The import of cows can not, of course, in itself solve the problem of higher milk-production. The raising of fodder and proper buildings are essential, especially as we concentrate only on cows with an unusually high yield. It is not generally known that the average yield of our cows is higher than, for instance, in Denmark, and the settlers claim that otherwise it is not worthwhile to keep cows. In the long run this will be possible only if we produce more and more of our own fodder. Without that, new imports of cattle will not make us less dependent on imports.

The next goal of the Ministry of Agriculture is 100 litres of milk a year per capita. Physiology demand 120 litres. To achieve this we need another 10,000 cows or 30 million litres per year. The natural increase is approximately 10 per cent. That means that without imports we shall be unable to increase production quickly.

One figure from the time before the establishment of the state might show the position from a different angle. The Arabs in Palestine had 250,000 cows. But they were content to feed them on a poor "natural" diet and therefore got a comparatively low milk yield. If we want to keep only cattle with a yield which is much higher than the average, we shall have to find the means to reshape our farming so as to become independent of fodder imports.

Jerusalem Cinemas

Sat. at 7.30 & 9.30 p.m.

ARNON: Amok.
EDEN: The Outriders. Today at 3.30 p.m.: Show Boat.
EDISON: Ali Baba And The Forty Thieves. Today at 3 p.m.: Happy Go Lucky.
ORION: Prelude a la Gloire. Today at 3.30 p.m.: The Wife.
SEMADAR: Pund of Cadix. (4.45 & 8.45 p.m.)
STUDIO: Johnny Belinda. Today at 3 p.m.: Mademoiselle Minuet.
ZION: The Man.

Religious Services

Shabbat begins in Jerusalem at 7.32 p.m. today and ends at 8.30 p.m. tomorrow.

JERUSALEM

Yeshurun Synagogue: Tonight: Arvit, 7.40 p.m. Tomorrow: Shaharit, 8 a.m.: Minha Gdola, 1 p.m.: Minha, 7.20 p.m.: Arvit, 8.25 p.m.

Beit V'Knesset (Gan Rehavia): Tonight: 7.15 p.m.: Tomorrow: Shaharit, 8.30 a.m.

Rehavia Israel Congregation, Beghavilla Orphans House, Lilla Road: Tomorrow at 8.30 a.m.: Youth Services with Congregational Singing. Sermon: Dr. Shmuel Brandes.

Jerusalem Baptists Congregation: Ora Gan Echezkel, Bible Study, 10 a.m. Hebrew Service and Lecture, 6 p.m.

TEL AVIV

Beth Israel (St. Dizengoff Road): Tonight, 7.30 p.m. Tomorrow: Shaharit, 8.15 p.m.

Beit Shivat Zion (67 Ben Yehuda St.): Tonight: 7.15 p.m. Tomorrow: Shaharit, 6.30 and 8.15 a.m.: Minha, 1.15 & 7.15 p.m.

Beit Shivat Zion (14 Rehov Ibn Ezra): Tonight: 7.15 p.m. Tomorrow: Shaharit: 8 a.m.: Minha, 7.45 p.m.

HAIFA

Beth Israel (Persian House): Tonight: Minha, 6.40 p.m. Tomorrow: Shaharit, 8.15 a.m.

Beth Israel (Sh. Carmel): Tonight: Minha, 6.40 p.m. Tomorrow: Shaharit, 8.30 a.m.: Arvit, 8 p.m.

JERUSALEM

English Mission Reformed Church — American Episcopalian (use to Hebrew ask A): 8.15: 9.30 a.m.: H.C., 7.30 p.m. Preacher: Rev. E. E. Adcock.

St. Andrew's (Scots Memorial Church): M.E. 10 a.m.: E.S. 5 p.m. Rev. Scott-Morrison.

Zion Christian Mission (Prophets St., near Bar Kochba St.): Sunday, Combined Service at Y.M.C.A., 7.30 p.m. Rev. Wm. L. Hall.

Combined Evangelical Services (Y.M.C.A. Lecture Hall): 7.30 p.m. All welcome.

Catholic: 6 a.m. (Gerusa Hospice Chapel): Language: German. Italian. English. French: 7 a.m. Terra Santa Chapel: Language: English. French. German. Italian: St. Pierre de Sion (Ratisbonne): Language: French. Arabic. English. German. Hungarian. Hebrew. Portuguese: 6 a.m.: German Hospice Church: 8 a.m. Jewish Chapel (near King David Hotel): Language: French. Polish. English. Italian: Casa Nova: 9 a.m.: St. Pierre de Sion, 10 a.m. Terra Santa College: Notre Dame de France (St. Paul St.): M.E. 7.30 a.m. Language: French. English. German. Italian.

Anglican Gospel Church (Prophets Passage Ibbot Hotel): Morning Worship: 11 a.m.: Midweek Prayers: Wednesday at 7.30 p.m. Minister: M.G. Grabowsky.

Bible Evangelistic Mission Assembly of God, Montefiori Road, corner King George: Sunday, 11 a.m. & 7.30 p.m. Wednesday 6 Friday, 7.30 p.m. Saturday, 11 a.m. & 7.30 p.m. (Rev. E.V. Pentecost).

Y.M.C.A. Chanting Fellowship Vesper Service. 4.30 p.m. All welcome.

TEL AVIV & JAFFA

Anglican Church (Episcopal) in the Church of the former German Colony (off 99 Hayet St.): H.C. 7.30 a.m.: M.E. 10 a.m. Rev. R. G. Alliston, P.O.B. 2773.

St. Peter's Church (Presbyterian), Street 4: E.S. 7 p.m. Rev. W. E. Miller.

St. Peter's Church (Catholic), Jaffa Port: 7 a.m. Weekdays 6 a.m. Language: French. Italian. Spanish.

French Hospice: 6 p.m. Weekdays: 6 a.m.

St. Anthony's Church (Street 41): 5 & 10 a.m. 6 p.m. Weekdays: 7 a.m. Languages: Arabic. English. French. Italian.

RAMLE

Church of St. Nicodemus (Catholic) (Terminata Convent): 7 & 9 a.m. Weekdays: 7 a.m. Languages: Arabic. English. French. Italian. German. Spanish.

HAIFA

St. Luke's Church: Mountain Rd., near Wise St. (Anglican Protestant Episcopal): H.C. 7.30 a.m.: M.E. 10 a.m.: E.S. 7.00 p.m. Rev. E. Leigh (P.O.B. 1797).

Scandinavian Seamen's Church (49 Hagefen St., P.O.B. 1975): Rev. Per Faye Hansen. Lutheran Services in Scandinavian. German & English: E.S. 7 p.m. Tuesday: Bible Study, 8 p.m.

NAZARETH

Nazareth Baptist Church (near Mary's Well, Tiberias Rd.): E.S. 7.30 p.m. Thursday: Bible Study 7.30 p.m. P.O. Box: P.O.B. 76.

Annunciation (Catholic) (Terminata Convent): 5.30, 6.15, 7, 8 & 9.30 a.m. Weekdays: 5.15, 6.15, 7 & 8 a.m. Languages: Arabic. English. French. Italian.

TIBERIAS

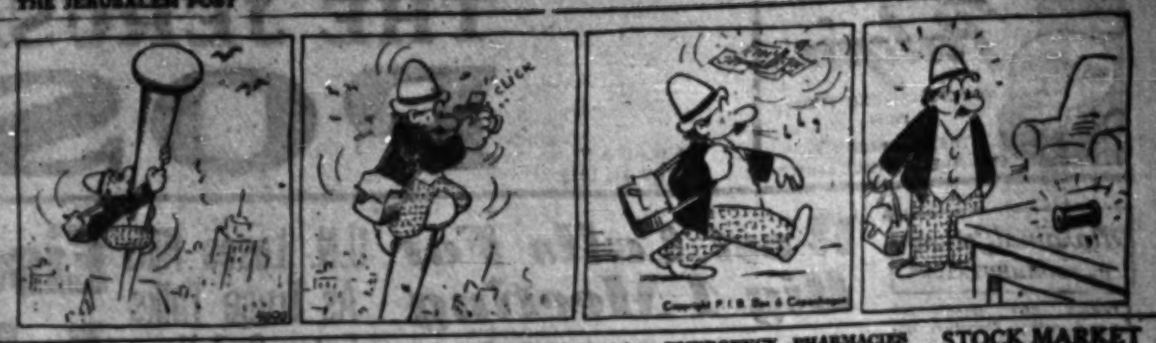
Church of Scotland: Saturday 9 p.m.: Sunday: M.S. 11 a.m. Rev. James Ray B.D.

TIVON invites you for REST and RECREATION
[image]

ORCHESTRA
Special Subscription Concert No. 5
HAIFA, "ARMON"
Wednes., July 16, at 9 p.m.
Conductor:
MILTON KATIMS
Soloist:
SHURA CHERKASSY
(Piano)
Overture to "Prometheus" — BEETHOVEN
Mediterranean Sinfonietta — AVIDOM
2nd prize in the Israeli Composers' Competition arranged by the I.P.O.
Concerto in B flat Major for Piano and Orchestra — LISZT
Symphony No.1 in B flat Major — SCHUMANN

The Department of Health, Hadassah Medical Organization and Keren Hayesod of the Expat Helen announce the opening of a new
3 YEAR COURSE IN OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY
on September 1, 1952. Registration has already commenced. Those interested should apply as soon as possible to Mrs. S. Cantor, between 9 a.m. and 11 a.m. on Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays, at her office: (Room No.31, Straus Health Centre, Rehov Strauss, Jerusalem. Qualifications for applicants: 10 years' schooling. Age between 18 and 30.

FILIBUSTAND



REVIEW OF OPINION IN YESTERDAY'S PRESS

Debate Continues on 'Cominform' And 'Totalitarianism'

The debate of such general issues as the "Cominform" and "totalitarianism" as well as the more intricate effects of Soviet policy on Israel politics continued in the Hebrew press, with a number of broadsides fired from the respective editorial offices.

"Hatzofeh" (Mizrahi) says that the time has come to put an end to such discussions as the one in the Knesset on the oil law or the ban on "Kol Ha'am" (Communist). The Communists and their allies speak a foreign language, their interests are not the national interests of Israel, their partytime is fixed outside this country, and we shall never, for this reason, be able to convince them. It is their task to sabotage our national security and at the same time to complain about the "infringement of democratic freedom," a freedom which does not exist at all in the East. They have been commissioned to make a maximum noise around their party, and we should not help them to carry out their task. We should pass over their speeches and slogans, and a vacuum should be created around them.

Not Surprising

"Davar" (Histadrut) says that it is not surprising that the Communists complain about the banning of their paper for a week. In Eastern Europe, as is well known, everybody is allowed to write what he likes, and as Maki has been educated in this spirit it apparently wishes to create similar conditions in this country. We are not surprised, says "Davar", because the Communists have done worse things than reveal military secrets in their past history in this country. More astonishing is the Mapam defence of "Kol Ha'am": Mapam representatives are taking part in the sessions of the censorship board and various other internal meetings. They know that the Army has no majority in the committee which decided on the ban, and if this board took its decision unanimously, Mapam should trust it. If it still defends Maki, the real issue in the eyes of the citizens of this country becomes the attitude of Mapam, not Maki.

"Al Ha'mishmar" (Mapam) attacks "Davar" saying that this paper cannot discuss any issue with its political rivals without calumniating certain regimes abroad. In its leading article yesterday, in which it demanded that the Zionist leaders in Rumania should be released, it saw fit to make mean hints on "one of us" (apparently Mordechai Oren) who is not able to reply now. "Al Hamishmar" says that "Davar's" behaviour is typical of its reactionary and reformist character.

Dealing with the dispute on "Noar Ha'Oved" the paper accuses "Davar" of serving only the Histadrut majority party, though nearly 50 per cent of the Histadrut membership belongs to the minority. "Davar" pretends to defend the "common values" of the working class movement in this country, and in this spirit it came out in favour of working class solidarity in past years. At the present time, however, every activity on behalf of the "Peace movement," the "World Federation of Trade Unions" and the other Communist-sponsored and led world organizations is condemned, and its proponents attacked as heretics, traitors and Cominform agents. A struggle is going on for the "general and common values" of the Histadrut and "Davar" wishes to bring this struggle to a decisive conclusion by virtue of the "apparatus."

"Herut" joins in the demand for the release of the arrested Zionist leaders in Rumania, and proposes that the matter be raised at international forum. It is an illusion, says the paper, that the silence which has been preserved and the secret attempts made to secure their release will be of any avail.

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Where to go

JERUSALEM

8-8 (also tomorrow): Jerusalem Biblical Zoo: Romema Bus 15. Feeding time: 2-3 p.m.

9-1; (tomorrow 10-1): Exhibition — Pioneers of American Etching. Oil paintings by P. Litvinovsky. Sculpture by M. Ascheboky. Exhibit of the ancient Greek wine jug: bronze, about 6th century C.E. in memory of the late Consul General of France in Jerusalem, Benzion Mossessohn.

9-1 (tomorrow 10-1): Art Library, Bezalel Museum.

9-1 (tomorrow 10-1): Archaeological Exhibition. Also temporary exhibition Recent acquisitions. Dept. of Antiquities 25 Rehov Shlomo Hamelech.

10-5 (also tomorrow): Bezalelite Textile.

10-1 (Also tomorrow): Exhibition of gouaches and watercolours by David Hendler and drawings by Avida Dvi. Also Sales exhibition of works by Jerusalem Artists. Artists House.

11-1: (Also tomorrow): Exhibition of Children's Art, Israel Touring Club, Talbieh.

TEL AVIV

10-1 (also tomorrow): Exhibition of Paintings by Leo Kahn. Also exhibition of Applied Art in Israel. Museum.

HAIFA

9-1.30: Theological and Scientific Library — Central Synagogue Bldg., Rehov Gdud.

TOMORROW

TEL AVIV

8.30: "Valpone", Chamber Theatre, Mograbi Hall.

8.30: "Lady Frozen Streets", Chamber Theatre, Ohel Shem Hall.

RAMAT GAN

8 p.m.: Li-La-La Theatre, Ramat Gan Amusement Revue: "Dinner Is Served."

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Former China Youth
are invited to a
MEETING
on Thursday, July 17 at 7.30 p.m.
at Cafe Stern, 4 Rehov Sirkin, Givatayim.
Opp. No. 68 Bus Terminus.
Bus connections: 68, 67, 62, 61.

New Israel Women's Swimming Record

Esther Levy, of Haifa Hapoel, set a new Israel swimming record last Saturday, when she covered the 200 metre crawl in the time of 2.3 minutes 21.0 seconds.

The record was set during a Hapoel tournament at Ein Hamifratz, with 10 swimmers from the host club Haifa and Glasgur participating.

Equipment and Fields

The Physical Training Department of the Ministry of Education and Culture has formed a body whose job it is to co-operate with Municipalities in the provision of more sports facilities in the way of fields and equipment.

Olympic Swimming Records Beaten

Oyakawa Frokkawai on Saturday won the 100 metre backstroke finals of the Olympic try-outs in New York timing 1:03.7, which is 2/10 ths of a second better than the Olympic record. Jack Taylor, National College 100 yard title holder, was second in 1:07.1.

The Olympic record for the 200 metre breast-stroke was bettered by two men in the finals. Bowen Stassforth, of Los Angeles, beat Jerry Holan, Ohio State, by two feet with Ken Nitzkowski, Navy Olympics, third. All three made the Olympic team. Stassforth's time was 2:36.1 and Holan's 2:37.0. Joe Verdeur, Philadelphia, set up the Olympic mark of 2:39.3 in 1948.

BASKETBALL

Rehovot Maccabi won the Elimelech Smorasky Memorial Cup at a Maccabi basketball tournament held at Ness Ziona last Saturday. They beat Kiriat Motzkin 17-10 in the final.

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Occupancy in 2 months.
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TO LET
4-roomed flat in the vicinity of Habima.
4-roomed flat in vicinities of Kiryat Meir, Rothschild Blvd., King George Avenue.
3-roomed flat in vicinities of Rehov Dizengoff - Gordon, Shlomo Hamelech - Nahmani.
2-roomed flat in new building, vicinity Rehov Shlomo Hamelech - Arlosoroff.
4-roomed flat, vicinities Gan Meir, Rehov Dizengoff, Basle.
OFFICES
In address, immediate occupancy (possible only part if required) in office building with three elevators. Bargain.
One office in office building, central Rehov Allenby. Immediate occupancy.
FOR SALE
Luxurious large 5-roomed flat on pillars, front, vicinity Chen Blvd.
4-roomed flat on pillars, front, vicinity Rehov Gordon - Dizengoff.
3½-roomed flat, on pillars, vicinity Kiryat Meir. Also flats of 4, 3 and 2 rooms, all quarters of Tel Aviv.
SILMAN
62 Allenby Rd., 2nd floor, room 9, from 10-12 and 4-6.

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EMERGENCY PHARMACIES

JERUSALEM — Mont. Mahane Yehuda 3068. Hasid, Rehov Jaffa 4393. Tomorrow: Yosef, Mahane Yehuda 3761.

TEL AVIV — Abramski, 112, Allenby, 3838. Yaffin, 1 Hahashmal, 3137. Frenkel, 79 King George, 3731. Mouzon, 61 Ben Yehuda, 43441. Zion, Hatikva Qr., 67463. Bass, Jaffa, 6 Rehov L, 80233. Tomorrow: Mikhlin, 112 Allenby, 3373. Shlosinger, 87 Ahad Ha'am, 4891. Singer, 43 Herzl, 4793. Alexa, 143 Dizengoff, 6117. Melnikoff, 7 Ben Yehuda, 3570. Hadassah, Hatikva Qr., 67464. Vermes, 9 Mograbi, Jaffa, 3 Rehov L, 80793. Tomorrow: Hagen, David, 39 Allenby, 68426. Gilad, 192 Dizengoff, 4264. Zion, 43 Shalukin, 3462. Tilven, 41 Ben Yehuda, 43441. Zion, Hatikva Qr., 67464. Vermes, 9 Mograbi, Jaffa, 3 Rehov L, 80793. RAMAT GAN — Alyan, 7 Yahalom. Ramat Gan tomorrow: Meyer, 59 Bialik. Nahler Gassler, Frankel, 13 Rehov Rashi. Givat Rambam tomorrow: Rambam.

HAIFA — Hakatan, 39 Herzl, 6863. Wadi Nisnas, 20 Khasi, 6197. Tomorrow: Zeher, 2 Jabotinsky, 1983. Weisel, Levanon, 31 Arnona, 3686. Kiryat Bialik, today and tomorrow: Bialik, 7230. Mt. Carmel tomorrow: Morlach, 45 Morlach, 2889.

EMERGENCY OPTICIANS

Tel Aviv, this afternoon: Katz & Prasad, 46 Allenby, Kazes, 25 Jaffa-Tel Aviv.

SHIPS IN HAIFA PORT ON THURSDAY

Di Vilhena, tr., Beni Brazil, Repaired. Tehuti, lr., Exports. Salvaged from Bilath, lr., Gen. Cargo. Argos, Dut., Gen. Cargo. Dubrovnik, Bul., Kaolin. Galilah, lr., Being Repaired.

SHIPS EXPECTED

10.7 Lankester, Gen. Cargo.
14.7 Gijon, Commercial Cargo. Mad.
17.7 Kadet, Passengers, Gen. Cargo.
22.7 Rio Lizzo, Frozen Meat.

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STOCK MARKET
TEL AVIV

July 10. — Buy for / Sell

Govt. Loan
3½—1953 (reg.) — 99½ / —
—1955 (reg.) — 102½ / —
—1958 (reg.) — 101½ / —
Pop. Loan
1949/59 (IL.10) — 99 / —
1950/70 (IL.10) — 98 / —
3½% Treas. Dollar — 107 / 7.2
3½ Nat. Loan (large) — 111 / 4.4
3½ Local Gov. sh. — 237 / 4.47
A.P.E. Invest.
4% Debs. 50/70 — 100½ / —4
4½% Prof. sh. — 107 / —
Ord. sh. "B" — 114½ / —4
Gen. Leasing Sh. — 97½ / —
4% Debs. 55/65 — 97 / —
4½% Prof. sh. — 97 / —
Bitter. Debs. — 98 / —
4% 55/57 — 100 / —
4½% 52/66 pref. — 100 / —
Isr. Ltd.
Wadi Nisnas, 20 Khasi, 6197. Tomorrow: Zeher, 2 Jabotinsky, 1983. Weisel, Levanon, 31 Arnona, 3686. Kiryat Bialik, today and tomorrow: Bialik, 7230. Mt. Carmel tomorrow: Morlach, 45 Morlach, 2889.
4% Debs. 39/59 — 91½ / —
5% Pref. sh. — 90 / —
6% Prof. sh. — 98 / —
2½% Pref. sh. '52 — 75 / —
Assic-Bal.: "B" sh. — 103 / —
Pass Debs.
4% 47/62 — 83½ / +½
P.E.D.C.
6% Pref. sh. — 100½ / —5
Ord. sh. — 100 / —
5% Debs. — 120 / +1
Afr.-Pal. Inv. Ord. sh. — 100½ / —
Bezeq
4% Debs. 54/63 — 97 / —
6% Pref. Ord. sh. — 98 / —
Pal. Potash 6% Pref. sh. — 94½ / —
—A' Ord. sh. — 94½ / —½
Pal. Elec. Ord. sh. (Isr. — 96 / 6 —
Ish-Israel Prod. Co. — 88 / —
Assi 4% "C" Pref. sh. — 100½ / —
Ord "B" sh. — 143 / +1
"Tevo" Ord. sh. — 107 / —
Lodzia 4½% Pref. sh. — 95½ / —
"Kordusaki" Ord. "B" sh. — 142 / —
S.A. Binyan Ord. sh. — 98 / —
Pal. Cons. Co. — 70½ / —
Pal. Bezeq Bd.
Ser. 1 — 97 / —4
Ser. 2 — 96½ / —4
Ser. 3 — 97½ / +½

Note: a) purchasing price; b) selling price; c) ex coupon; d) ex rights.

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Today's Post Bag

THE WEATHER

	A	B	C	D
Mt. Carmel	—	19	20	25
Ramat Gan	—	—	—	26
Hadassah	29	21	20	29
Hadera	44	19	16	29
Tel Aviv Port	29	21	21	27
Lydda Airport	36	18	13	31
Jerusalem	30	15	12	27
Beersheba	41	18	13	31

A) Humidity at 3 p.m. B) Maximum temp. C) Minimum, yesterday. D) Maximum temp. expected today.

* * *

OVER 1,500 tons of scrap iron are being loaded by the U.S. Tufanit Line for shipment to Genoa in exchange for building iron to be sent from Italy.

* * *

Diamonds, pearls and jewelry valued at IL.7,000 were discovered by customs clerks at Lydda Airport yesterday in a gift parcel consigned to a new immigrant.

* * *

The owner of a driving school went down to the Haifa Traffic Police station and was given three lessons totalling IL.135 by the Haifa Magistrate's Court after failing eight tests driving his own car next door. — The same Court sentenced a shifless driver of an Army car to seven days in jail for driving over 100 kilometres an hour on the Haifa-Tel Aviv highway.

* * *

For treating a page out of his passport, in order to conceal a previous visit to this country, and for attacking and cursing an immigration officer, Moshe Bahrad, 46, was sentenced to two months in prison by the Haifa Magistrate yesterday.

* * *

A gold watch valued at IL.120 and IL.17 in cash were taken from the office of the Ministry of Finance in Hadera on Wednesday by thieves who broke open the desk drawers of two clerks.

22 MARAUDERS IN A WEEK

One marauder was wounded and 21 were arrested by the Army and the Police during the week ending last Sunday, an Army spokesman announced yesterday.

COMPENSATION FOR PRE-JULY RESERVISTS

Reservists who began service before the compensation law went into effect, on July 1, will receive payment from the Army for the period ending June 30, it was announced yesterday. Compensation for reservists continuing service after July 1 will be in accordance with the new law.

Vacation Bonus For Civil Servants

The Government will pay half the vacation expenses of employees of two years' standing, the Civil Service Commission announced yesterday. The maximum sum to be paid is IL.30, or IL.4 each for five days' leave, in addition to full salaries. More than 3,000 employees are expected to benefit from the vacation bonus.

The Commission also announced that the Government is about to create a fund of IL.200,000 to establish two rest homes, one on the seashore and one in Galilee, to provide vacations for 120 employees.

Wife and Children of Abu Ghosh Return

The wife and two children of Yusef Abu Ghosh, an Arab former L.H.Y. member, were returned to Israel by the Arab Legion at Mandelbaum Gate yesterday under the scheme for reunion of families.

The woman, Nadiah Abu Ghosh, told how she destroyed about ten kilograms of rice, sugar and sweets when Legion authorities attempted to confiscate them from her. A reception was held in Jerusalem for the reunited family by former L.H.Y. members of Abu Ghosh village.

A young Arab of the neighbouring village of Ein Rafa was also returned to Israel yesterday.

Three families, including the sister of the former Mayor of the Jerusalem Municipality, Dr. Hussein Khalidi, left Israel permanently yesterday under the reunion plan. (Jtim)

Ration News

JERUSALEM — Quota: 250 grams Lef 50, temporary; 40, grade 1, 2, 3, 5, 11. Extra: Sick 250 grams. Meat 50. TEL AVIV — Meat 100 grams. Cheese 50, temporary, 75, 75 grams per month. Cheese 250 grams. Lef 50, temporary, 40. 250 grams milk. Coffee and tea 40. 250 grams milk. Lef 4 and 40. Meat Regular eaters. Lef 4 and 40. Meat for 50 grams; 250 grams. Hai Aleph 1, Bet Bet 1, Hai Gimel 2, 250 grams per month. Poultry for 50 persons. 250 grams. Hai Aleph 2, Bet Bet 11 750 grams. Hai Gimel 2. Poultry for eight persons. 250 grams. Hai 40, IL.2 per kilo.

SOUTHERN DISTRICT — Sugar: 250 grams. Lengel 4, IL.1.400 per kg. Poultry for 40 persons. 500 grams. Hai Aleph 4, Bet Bet 2, Hai Gimel 1.

Personal Notice

JOSEPH TEHUDA HASIEL (Bacskowski) — PATRICIA HASIEL (Nee Lederman)
JERUSALEM — LONDON
MARRIED
London, July 9, 1952.

Fight for Fish On Lake Huleh

TIBERIAS, Thursday. — A quarrel over the fishing rights in Lake Huleh broke out last night between settlers of Kibbutz Hulata and members of the Reshet Cooperative of Yesud Hama'alah.

While Reshet members were fishing in the Lake yesterday afternoon, Hulata's motor boat approached them and one of the kibbutz members called on the fishermen to stop fishing there. They refused, and the motorboat sailed away to return several hours later.

It then rammed the fishing boat, injuring a number of the cooperative's members. He fell into the motorboat. After a second ramming the fishing boat drew water and nearly capsized. The Hulata boat withdrew taking the injured men to the kibbutz.

He was later released and the questions of the motor launch was arrested.

Hostilities recurred today which ended only after police declared the Lake "an area under dispute" and forbade fishing by both sides.

A J.N.F. committee there which represented the Reshet Cooperative, a 12 per cent share of all catches, or alternatively, full rights within the so-called "area of the kibbutz" which is about 60 per cent of the total Lake surface. Reshet "agreed" to regard this decision before the J.N.F. Directorate but were refused.

The kibbutz says that only a Court of Law could decide them of trespassing fishing rights which their contract with the J.N.F. granted them and which was valid until October 1. Also, their contract expired only on March 31, 1953. They would be unable by the committee's decision and police support, for the cooperative to enforce it, was not heeded, they claimed.

Police Use Batons In Beersheba

BEERSHEBA, Thursday. — Police were forced to use batons to disperse another demonstration of persons demanding "work and bread" here this evening. A large crowd gathered before the Histadrut building, police arrested eight persons, including some of those detained after yesterday's demonstration and released in bond this morning.

The crowd then surged towards the police station and were held back by a posse of police armed with batons. Order was later restored.

Job 'Infiltrators' Removed in Haifa

HAIFA, Thursday. — Jewish and Arab workers from rural areas were removed today from their jobs in Haifa, by a Labour Council official.

This is the first step of the Council's campaign to end the "infiltration" of workers from rural areas, most of them smallholders, into urban jobs without the approval of the Haifa Labour Exchange.

Clashes occurred on several occasions. Arab workers protested against discrimination. It was pointed out to them, however, that the campaign was not directed against Haifa Arabs and that it also affected Jewish workers from out-of-town.

The Council hopes to place 120 Haifa unemployed in the jobs vacated.

Haifa, Jerusalem Exchange Suspects

Suspected thieves were exchanged by the Jerusalem and Haifa Police yesterday.

Gedaliahu Zohar of Haifa was transferred to Jerusalem on suspicion of having stolen a radio from the flat of Yosef Bitton in the Bak'a quarter of Jerusalem three weeks ago. He was remanded for seven days by Jerusalem Magistrate Y. Cohen yesterday.

Zalman Yitzhak, who was found in possession of a large quantity of cloth and bedclothes suspected of being stolen from various hotels throughout the country, was remanded for seven days by Jerusalem Magistrate A. Edes yesterday. Haifa Police were searching for him for six months. (Jtim)

200 Argentina Families To Settle on Land

TEL AVIV, Thursday (ITIM). — The cornerstone of an agricultural village for 200 families from Argentina is to be laid on 3,000 dunams of Jewish National Fund land near Ramle on Sunday.

Mr. Moshe Milman, President of the Argentina company formed for this purpose, and Mr. S. Kugler, his deputy, told the press today that a group of Argentina Jews had decided to establish the village two years ago, and had set about raising the necessary capital. The houses will be built by Rassco.

The three-year development plan calls for a village of 200 families; 20 two-roomed houses will be built in the first stage. Each family will have 25 dunams of land to work, of which 10 dunams will be irrigated, while a nearby orange grove will be held by the village in common.

The villagers will also engage in small industries, mainly woodworking.

Cars' Sabbath Begins at 7.30

Vehicles registered for Saturday as a rest day must be off the roads by 7:30 this evening, the Traffic Controller announced yesterday. The compulsory rest comes in an end at 9:30 tomorrow night.

Child Killed In Street by Car

A two-year-old girl, Simha Berkis, was fatally injured by a car in a narrow side street near her home in the German Colony in Jerusalem Wednesday night. She died on the way to the Magen David Adom for first aid.

The driver, Baruch Hasan, 27, was detained. (Jtim)

3 Injured By Cars

TEL AVIV, Thursday (ITIM) — Two elderly persons and a child were seriously injured in three traffic accidents here last night.

Mr. Moshe Levy, 60, of 46 Rehov Dizengoff, was knocked down by a private car driven by Dr. Isidore Schubert, of Tel Aviv. Mr. Levy was taken to Municipal Hospital.

Maiea Meisels, 73, of Petah Tikva, was hit by a lorry driven by Meir Lizidor, of Petah Tikva, and was taken to Hayarkon Hospital.

A six-year old boy was knocked down by a tender driven by Henrik Strauss, of Bat Yam. The boy was taken to Jaffa General Hospital. All three drivers were detained and released in bond.

BOY DROWNS

HAIFA, Thursday. — Eighty-year old Yohanan Poznansky of Jerusalem drowned this morning in the swimming pool of Kvutzat Ayanot, at Ramat David. He was on a visit of the settlement together with his father.

SAVED FELLOW WORKER

HAIFA, Thursday. — Na'ib Atib, an Arab employee of the Marine Department of the I.C.C. here, was saved by a fellow worker, Mr. Sam Gross, when he fell into the sea off the Shemen beach last night.

Na'ib fell overboard from the company's launch and went under. Mr. Gross, the only man who noticed the fall, jumped in and saved him.

Wireless Firm Holds First Meeting

HAIFA, Thursday. — The first annual meeting of Ahlsat Yam (Ocean Wireless) Co. Ltd., a firm owned jointly by the Zim Navigation Company (67 per cent) and the Belgian Societe Anonyme Internationale Telegraphie Sans Fil took place here today.

The company supplies and repairs wireless sets, radar equipment, and pilot instruments to Israel's merchant and fishing fleets. Since it was registered in July, 1951, Ahlsat Yam has also carried out many repairs on foreign ships in Haifa Port, it was learned.

'Kol Ha'am' Readers Receive 'Haderech'

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — Subscribers to "Kol Ha'am," the Communist daily paper which was closed down by the chief censor for a week for a breach of the censorship regulations, today received a copy of "Haderech," described as No. 4 of the "Organ of the Communist Party of Israel on Problems of Theory and Practice."

The paper carried a manifesto and a feature article on the closure of "Kol Ha'am" and a long report on the Knesset debate on this subject. It also contained a lengthy "reply" to a leader in *The Jerusalem Post* on July 6 refering to the Communists.

FIRE. — A windswept fire burned more than eight hectares of a Wingate Brothers' fodder lot in Ramah, California yesterday, destroying the nets and large storage sheds. Damage is estimated at $1m.

לידול GLIDOL
HOUSEWIFE! MAKE YOUR ICE-CREAM AT HOME WITH
GLIDOL
Ask your grocer for it!
Agents:
Jerusalem: MARCO AGENCY 22/40 Merkaz Mishari, Tel. 61722.
Tel Aviv: NEAR EAST TRUST CO. LTD., 26 Rehov Hakishon, Tel. 60063.
GOVSHTEYN & FULIK 8 Rehov Hagoshrim, Tel. 3120
Haifa: MART-LITVAK 4 Rehov Sirkin, Tel. 2112.

Bomb Suspects Out On Bail Till Trial

TEL AVIV, Thursday (ITIM). — Amos Keinan and Shaltiel Ben Yair will face the District Court in connection with the bombing of theatre of Mr. D.Z. Pinkas, Minister of Communications, Magistrate H. Bental ruled today.

The accused were later released on IL.1,000 bail each by the Relieving President of the District Court, Mr. E. E. Baker.

When bail was offered, the police requested that the accused report to the police station daily. Mr. Baker asked: "Have we forgotten the principle of freedom of the individual in the State?" He then ordered them to report monthly.

The two accused are charged with wilfully causing damage to an apartment by the use of explosive material while the flat was occupied (a charge which carries a maximum sentence of life imprisonment) and with illegal possession of explosives (a maximum sentence of seven years in prison). Ben Yair is also charged with the illegal possession of grenades and firearms.

Rama Villagers Win In High Court

The High Court yesterday ruled that the forcible confiscation of oil in the village of Rama in Galilee this March, was illegal, and declared that the Defence Regulations (1944) do not give the Government the right to order citizens to sell their oil when it is uncertain whether the product is destined for local consumption. When such an order is resisted, only the Court has the right to decree confiscation.

The Government had ordered the sale of 1230 kilograms of oil to "Shemen" at IL.390. The villagers, who refused to sell and later opposed confiscation by force, had scored a victory previously in this dispute, when the High Court declared similarly that the use of force had been unwarranted. On that occasion the Government relied on the Food Control Ordinance. The villagers are still facing trial in a Military Court, however, for their resistance to the inspectors.

The Court was composed of Justices Cheshin, Agranat and Sussman. Mr. H.D. Nakkarrah represented the villagers and State Attorney S. Shimron the Government.

Supreme Court Rules Against Kupat Holim

Arbitration agreements between Kupat Holim and its members do not preclude access to the Courts in suits for civil wrongs against the institution and its employees, the Supreme Court ruled yesterday.

Upholding a Tel Aviv District Court judgment of April last year, the Court stated that when the arbitration agreement is read in its entirety, it becomes clear that arbitration applies only to those subjects dealt with in the Kupat Holim Regulations. Civil Wrongs are not discussed in the Regulations, it was pointed out.

The action was brought by Mrs. Mina Herz, who claims she was injured when falling off a faulty chair while under examination by Dr. W. Gottfried in Kupat Holim. She sued both Kupat Holim and the doctor under the Civil Wrongs Ordinance, but the institution argued that she could not go to the Courts because of the Arbitration agreement.

The Court was composed of the President, Dr. Smoira and Justices Assaf and Cheshin.

Drug Maker Accused

A Jerusalem drug manufacturer, Nahum Darmar, of 21 Rehov Ben Sira, was arrested and released in bond yesterday on a charge of adulteration.

Ministry of Health experts who examined the drugs, which were labelled as containing lemon extract, reportedly found vinegar in it, a substance that could damage the kidneys.

Three such adulterated pharmaceutical products made by Darmar were allegedly discovered and were confiscated from pharmacies.

LI-LA-LO THEATRE
Nightly at 9.
Saturday night at 9 p.m.
RAMA HALL, Ramat Gan.
GEORGE VAL
proudly presents his second Revue
Dinner Is Served
by Lisa Greenberg
Tickets:
Tzahs, Rehov Ibn Tzaddik (11 a.m.-1 p.m.); Ha-Bima Box Office (4.30 p.m.)
Ramat Gan: Tzahs, 27 Rehov Bialik and at the Rama Box Office from 6.30 p.m.
Buses depart to Rama Hall from Carmel Box Office and Allenby and Ben Yehuda corner Tel Aviv.
Every Wednesday at 4 p.m. Special Matinee at reduced prices.

Bus Driver's Quick Action Saves Purse

Quick-thinking by a Hamashbir bus driver in Jerusalem resulted in the recovery of a purse containing IL.50 yesterday.

When a woman screamed that her purse was missing, he locked the bus doors and drove to the Police station where the bus was searched. Two youths were detained when the purse was found.

BUS FARES TO BE CHECKED BY UNION

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — The Histadrut has nominated a five-man committee to check the price calculations of the Egged, Dan, and Hamashbir bus cooperatives and to prepare proposals on fares to be submitted to the Ministry of Communications.

The cooperatives are to submit their proposals to the committee.

HOOFIEN

(Continued from Page 1)

ed institutions were paying what really was due from them. Mr. Hoofien advocated maintaining income tax on a low schedule (for people were not willing to pay above a certain percentage) but to levy it vigorously. That income tax providing only seven to nine per cent of the national revenue was "ridiculous," Mr. Hoofien said.

The New Economic Policy "did not fail, because there was no New Economic Policy." By increasing the purchasing power of salaried workers anti-inflationary measures were self-defeating, especially as the controls had practically failed to assure a fair distribution of supplies. The Government was aware of the problem, said if it lacked consistency and clear vision, it was not without success in fighting inflation, Mr. Hoofien admitted.

He advocated the following course of action:

(a) Restriction of credits — a measure whose anti-inflationary effect was already in the domain of the past, as 47 per cent only considerations of available liquidity impeded the banks from giving credits."

(b) Economy like — as is run by this officials;

(c) Balanced State budget preferably with a surplus which would have been withdrawn from circulation;

(d) A development budget carefully prepared;

(e) Restriction of consumption — the fact that the Government decided on curtailment of imports was testimony to the fact they were prepared to brave the issue;

(f) A loan consolidating the country's short-term debts.

The forced loan, Mr. Hoofien said, could not be regarded as an anti-inflationary measure, because current prices made the amount of currency in circulation look overinflated. The real picture of the monetary situation was not to be seen in the weekly reports of the Issue Department of Bank Leumi ("which everybody reads"), for to this figure must be added the figures in short-term bank deposits, issued monthly ("and which nobody reads").

The true picture of money in circulation must also take into account the requests for credits from banks and cooperative institutions, less cash in the banks and the Government assets with her banker. The figures thus compiled show that the real amount of money in circulation increased from IL.142.8m. in December, 1950 to IL.245.6m. in April 1952, that is an increase of 72 per cent, while the Issue Department's corresponding figures were IL.77.4m. and IL.113.9m. or an increase of 50 per cent.

In fact, in the past six months the real increase was four per cent, while the Issue Department showed an increase of 21 per cent. In the same period, the bank deposits dropped from IL.161.8m. to IL.148m.

"If we do not choose to go the hard way now, we shall have to face greater hardships and be required to give greater sacrifices later," Mr. Hoofien said.

Paying tribute to the former Minister of Finance, Mr. Eliezer Kaplan, Mr. Hoofien said that all sections of the population joined in regretting that Mr. Kaplan's ill-health prevented him from continuing with his difficult job.

"Great were his services to the State. How much greater they might have been — I cannot refrain from saying this here — if, with his views, he had taken the step three years ago which he has taken now, and then gone into opposition within his own party," Mr. Hoofien said.

A dividend of 10 per cent on all shares will be paid for 1951, for which IL.120,000 of the total IL.318,350 earnings will be allocated. The balance sheet for 1951 summed up with IL.130,442,859.

VISITS. — Jeanette Vermeersch, wife of French Communist leader Maurice Thorez, flew out of Paris for Brussels yesterday accompanied by her two young sons. It was understood that she intended to change at Brussels to a Czech air line and go on to Moscow to visit her husband who is under treatment there.

Haifa Cinemas
From Sat. July 12
ORION Tel. 4020
WYOMING MAIL
Stephen McNally — Alexis Smith
ORAH Tel. 4017
Israel Premiere
TARAS SHEVCHENKO
Sergei Bondarchuk
Russian speaking
GAL OR Tel. 4207
First and only cinema in Haifa giving
NON-STOP PERFORMANCES
From 10 a.m.-1 p.m. and at 7 & 9 p.m. Every Saturday
ENCHANTMENT
Daniel Ning, Tamara Wright
Evelyn Keyes, Farley Granger
AMPHI Tel. 4216
Israel Premiere
THE SECRET OF THE CONVICT LAKE
Glenn Ford — Gene Tierney
ARMON Tel. 4020
IL-LUPO DELLA SILA
Silvana Mangano, star of "Bitter Rice," Raffaelo Matarazzo
HOD HOD Tel. 4021
Sun., Sun., Mon., Tues.
THIEF OF BAGHDAD
Technicolor
Edna Conrad VOD - Radio version Thurs., Wed., Thurs.
DALTONS RIDE AGAIN
Lon Chaney — Noah Beery
HOREAH Tel. 4270
Jack Carson — Jane Greer
Rosey Hurst

700 Jews Left In Yemen

An estimated 700 Jews remain in the Yemen, a Jewish Agency spokesman said yesterday in Jerusalem. Whenever a sizeable group gathered at Aden, an airplane was dispatched to bring them.

Replying to published criticism that the Agency's rentals at the Talpiot suburbs in Jerusalem were too high, the spokesman said that 30 per cent of the residents paid either nothing or a portion of the rents, depending on their financial status.

The Presidium of the Zionist General Council is to meet next Tuesday to decide on the date for the Congress's next session. The Knesset Legal Committee had completed work on the proposal to grant legal status to the Zionist Movement, according to the spokesman.

The cause of the fire that swept the Jaffa port area last week is still being investigated. The warehouses were owned by the Agency and Shaham, the Army purchasing unit. No inflammable materials were stored there, he said.

Adult Training Centres To Be Built

Six vocational training centres for adults are soon to be established in this country under the U.S. Technical Assistance Programme, Ministry of Labour sources said in Jerusalem yesterday. The centres will be used mainly to train new immigrants in metal and wood work.

The Programme is to supply the equipment and building materials for the establishment of the centres while Israel is to pay labour costs.

The centres are planned for Jerusalem, Nathanya, Beersheba, Halsah, and the Tel Aviv and Haifa areas.

Ramat Gan Medical School Plan Undecided

The plan for a Medical School branch in Ramat Gan has not been fully decided upon as yet, the Ministry of Health announced yesterday.

While various steps have been discussed for the absorption of students returning from abroad, the reports of the opening of the branch Medical School were "partly incorrect and mostly premature," the Ministry declared.

New Drug Factory Goes Into Operation

TEL AVIV, Thursday (ITIM). — The new Unela pharmaceutical factory was dedicated in the Petah Tikva industrial zone today. It has already begun production.

Unela (U.S. Near East Laboratories, Inc.) is a partnership between an American pharmaceutical firm and the Matalon Brothers of Tel Aviv, with a capital of IL.200,000 and 100,000 dollars. The factory will employ about 30 persons.

Tel Aviv Cinemas
Sun. 7.45 & 9.45 p.m.
Weekdays 3.30, 7.45 & 9.15 p.m.
ALLENBY
DAVID WAYNE IN
BILL MAULDIN'S
UP FRONT
ARMON DAVID 4th Week
LA RONDE
A Steiner Film
No complimentary tickets or reductions. Daily at 3.30, 7.15, 9 p.m.
CHEN Air Conditioned
Wurzer's Delightful Musical Film
TEA FOR TWO
with DORIS DAY, GORDON MACRAE
Daily at 3.30, 7, 9 p.m.
ESTHER Air Conditioned 3rd Week
M.G.M.'s musical hit
RICH, YOUNG & PRETTY
in Technicolor
with JANE POWELL, DANIELLE DARRIEUX
EDEN Open Air Second Week
Now Yiddish talkie
HER SECOND MOTHER
Matl.: The Lost Jungle
MIGDALOR 3rd Week
Barbara Hale—Bobby Driscoll
THE WINDOW
SHDEROTH
Burt Lancaster
Claudia Rains
Peter Lorre
ROPE OF SAND
MOGRABI
BETTY GRABLE IN
MEET ME AFTER THE SHOW
OPHIR
DAVID BRIAN
ARLENE DAHL in
INSIDE STRAIGHT
ORION
Warner Bros. Present
GREGORY PECK in
ONLY THE VALIANT
TAMAR Air Conditioned
The Italian Masterpiece
THE CITY DEFENDS ITSELF
Starring the new Italian bombshell — Gina Lollobrigida
Wed.-Sun. 8.45—9.45
Today only: VIVERE IN PACE

Not Great Artist, Picasso Says

NEW YORK, Thursday (Reuter). — Pablo Picasso, 70-year-old painter and creator of the Cubist school of painting, has proclaimed that he is "only a public entertainer" and does not consider himself a great artist.

This was reported in today's issue of "Quick," which Picasso permits only Francoise Gilot, a young lady painter, to visit frequently. Picasso is quoted as saying: "I am only a public entertainer who has come to understand his time, who has accepted his fame and his fortune without attempting to delude himself about the value of this fame and this fortune — and the stupidity of the majority of the public who admires you."

Air Pact Delegation Leaves for Athens

An Israel delegation that will negotiate an air agreement with Greece left for Athens by El Al yesterday. The members are: Mr. Moshe Bar-tur, Acting Director of the Economic Division of the Foreign Ministry; Mr. Yosef Tekoa, Deputy Legal Adviser to the Foreign Ministry; Mr. Arye Pincus, Director-General of Air Services in the Ministry of Communications and Managing-Director of El Al, and Mr. L. Cooper, El Al's Legal Adviser.

The delegation is due to return to Israel on Monday. Mr. Bar-Tur will later continue to Rome and Vienna for the Foreign Ministry.

Capital Wants Lottery Revenue for Schools

The Jerusalem Municipality plans to ask the Ministry of Finance for authorization to use its share of the *mifal hapayis* revenue to build schools, rather than hospitals, as provided in the agreement, it was learned yesterday.

No agreement has yet been reached on the amount of money that the capital will get; it will depend on the number of lottery tickets that were sold. Only Tel Aviv has been assigned its funds, which were used to add beds to the municipal hospital.

LOCUSTS. — The Colonial Secretary, Mr. Oliver Lyttelton, said in the House of Commons yesterday that any request from the East Africa High Commission for British financial help to fight locusts would be fully considered.

Cables in Brief

SECURITY. — France reiterated security options exercise on Wednesday by signing new treaty on use of Rhine.

NATO protocol will be drafted with a view to admitting Greece and Turkey, it was learned at a Cabinet meeting.

ROYAL YACHT. — Work has begun in Scotland on a new Royal yacht, to replace the one unexpectedly sunk Vanoc, HM Minesweeper, with 70 men aboard.

DISASTER. — Seven persons died and nine are missing, feared dead, after a ferry boat capsized in an explosion at the Hamburg Coal Colliery near the mouth of the Elbe River, West Germany.

DISPUTE. — Britain has told the U.S. Government and Soviet Council yesterday that she will appeal that "vital security" would prevail in the Anglo-Persian oil dispute.

Marshall Given 5 Years On Treason Charge

LONDON, Thursday (UP). — William Marshall, young British Foreign Office radio operator, was convicted today of betraying official secrets to a Soviet diplomat and sentenced to five years' imprisonment.

The maximum sentence that could be passed on the 24-year-old operator was 14 years, but a 12-man jury recommended the "utmost leniency" on the grounds that he had been "left astray."

10th Lebanese Paper In Two Months Suspended

BEIRUT, Thursday (AP). — The tenth Lebanese newspaper suspension within two months occurred yesterday when the Beirut paper "Al Tarida" was suspended for a year. Its editor, Antoine Tabet, was sentenced to three months' imprisonment by the Lebanese press tribunal.

The charge was publication of material regarding dissolved parties.

M. K.
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We fashion for you
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From Sat., July 12 at the CHEN CINEMA, TEL AVIV
DORIS DAY ◆ GORDON MACRAE ◆
GENE NELSON ◆ S. Z. SAKALL ◆
EVE ARDEN ◆ VIRGINIA GIBSON ◆
◆ PATRICE WYMORE ◆
In the Greatest, Gayest, Sparkling Musical Revue and Operetta (in technicolor)
TEA FOR TWO
(NO, NO, NANETTE!)
In the First Week of TEA FOR TWO, Warner Bros. and Chen Cinema will distribute
12 FINE GIFTS!
1. At each 7 p.m. perf. a COMPLETE COLUMBIA ALBUM (6 Gramophone Records, 8 songs and dances from TEA FOR TWO).
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Saturday 7.30 & 9.30 p.m. Weekdays 3.30, 7 & 9 p.m.
Starting Saturday, July 12
AUDITORIUM CINEMA AT Y.M.C.A.
NEW PROJECTION
Today 4 p.m.—Sat. 5, 7, 9 p.m. M.G.M.'s biggest musical under the sea, in underwater, 3D living Media magic
Betty Hutton — Howard Keel in
ANNIE GET YOUR GUN
Hebrew-French subtitles
★ ARNON CINEMA ★
The great French film
AMOK
based on Stephan Zweig's immortal story
with: Marcelle Chantal, Jean Yonnel
★ EDEN Tel. 3939 ★
An exciting large-scale melodrama, impressive story. Highly competent acting in splendid underwater
Joel McCREA — Barry SULLIVAN
Arlene DAHL—Claude JARMAN, Jr.
THE OUTRIDERS
Also Sat. at 10.30 a.m.
Today at 3.30 p.m.
SHOW BOAT
★ EDISON Tel. 4886 ★
A delightful picture!
A great spectacle for young and old!
Ali Baba and The Forty Thieves
in glorious technicolor
with
Maria MONTEZ, Jon HALL, Turhan BEY, Andy DEVINE
Today at 3 p.m.
HAPPY GO LOVELY
★ ZION HALL ★
Second Week
MARLON BRANDO
TERESA WRIGHT
in the outstanding unforgettable drama of the year
THE MEN
★ ORION Tel. 2914 ★
A wonder-child's struggle for harmony in his life—an outstanding musical picture!
ROBERTO BENZI
Prelude a la Gloire
6 weeks in Tel Aviv
Today at 3.30 p.m.
THE WELL
Matinees from Sun., July 13 at 1 p.m.: JUNGLE GIRL in prep.
REMADAR Tel. 5742
Sat., Sun. & Mon. at 6.45, 8.45 p.m. Imperio Argentina in Spanish
PEARL OF CADIX
Tues., Wed., Thurs. 6.45 & 8.45 p.m. Famous Ukranian Opera by Kotlarevsky
NATALKA POLTAVKA
Mats. at 10.30 & 1.30
1) Tarzan and the Leopard Woman
2) In Old Oklahoma
STUDIO Tel. 4935
Sat. at 7.30 for military personnel at 9.30 for general public
Shows every one of the children who changed a young girl's life
Johnny Belinda
A Warner Bros. Picture with Jane WYMAN — Lew AYRES
Charles BICKFORD
Today at 3 p.m.
MADEMOISELLE MINIART
TEL-OR TEL. 4343
Sun. ANDREWS — Sun. HAYWARD
in a great human drama of happiness and heartache
MY FOOLISH HEART
Today at 3.30 p.m.: FORTUNES OF CAPTAIN BLOOD

THE JERUSALEM POST

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Friday, July 11, 1952
Tammuz 16, 5712 — Shevat 19, 1911

THE WORKING WEEK

Fires, Findings and Finance

By S. Eliahu

PEOPLE in this country have not been able to escape a certain anxiety over reports from the United States of lack of co-ordination between the two powerful arms working for Israel — the United Jewish Appeal and the Israel Bond issue. The task of establishing the facts of the reported disharmony, of reconciling the differences where they exist, and, failing agreement on the spot, of bringing the matter before the Government, has fallen to Mr. Sharett.

TWO ARMS IN AMERICA

The Foreign Minister is now winding up his American visit of nearly two months and is expected home next week. On the eve of his departure, he gave the New York representatives of Israel newspapers an intimation of the lines his report is likely to take. Foremost among the conclusions is that the Bonds drive is a going concern. It was launched by the Prime Minister in May 1951; thirteen months later, by the end of last month, there had been subscribed over $140m.; $80m. paid in and the balance to be paid. When it is recalled that the Independence Loan target is $500m. for three years, the achievement of a total not far below a third in the first year will be applauded by all except the chronic grumblers, the incurable malcontents and the professional fault-finders. The fact that this impressive result was achieved without impairing the effectiveness of the United Jewish Appeal is a tribute to the leadership of both spectacular enterprises.

Where, then, is the friction, or cause for rivalry — assuming the friction to be as sharp and the rivalry as bitter as the lamentations of some of the critics would lead us to believe? Something of an answer to this is to be traced in Mr. Sharett's somewhat precise differentiation between U.J.A. and Bonds. The latter is the Israel Government's undertaking; the former, that of American Jewry. It is the Government's responsibility to "lay down the policy and the line of action" (using Mr. Sharett's words) governing the Bonds operation. As an indirect beneficiary of U.J.A. funds, through the Jewish Agency, the Government, at best, can only advise on how the moneys are to be raised and spent, and that only with respect to the portion of U.J.A. funds destined for work in or for Israel.

Sufficiently effective and homogeneous cooperation would lead to precise arrangements between the two arms, and to a common strategy. Admittedly, and regrettably, this has not been found. That it has not been found is the blame, if blame there is, of one party as of the other; of the U.J.A. as of the Bonds leadership, but is no reflection on the prompt and spontaneous loyalty to Israel's cause which is shared by both. Nor is it imprudence for the leaders of the Bonds drive to maintain that they had been charged by Israel to sell Bonds, and that they would fail in their trust if they sold less than the Jewish public could be persuaded to buy.

There is scope in this field, if real rivalry is to be avoided, for tact as well as tactics. The technique of campaigning must be left to the American forces on the spot. Israel is concerned that the forces capable of being galvanised for action in its behalf should not be split in two camps. There is no sense in the kind of sectarianism to which such a split might well lead. If the delivery of funds is to be accelerated—funds in all forms, whether investment or gift — fresh fervour must be imported and applied. Willing cooperation and clear arrangements will bring a new enthusiasm, the U.J.A. recognising that the Bonds are not an ephemeral growth, but an expression of the American Jew's resolve, through investment, to have a hand in the shaping of Israel's economy.

Venizelos Welcomes Tito Joint Defence Offer

ATHENS, Thursday (Reuter). — Acting Premier Sophocles Venizelos today expressed satisfaction with Marshal Tito's declaration yesterday that Yugoslavia and Greece should take common steps to defend their independence.

The Marshal's words had brought favourable Government and public reaction in Greece, M. Venizelos said. They reflected completely both countries' interest in the cause of peace and the defence of the Balkans area.

Marshal Tito made his declaration at Belgrade in a speech last night welcoming the Greek parliamentary delegation which is making a goodwill visit to Yugoslavia.

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ALMOST a week after the flames in the Jewish Agency warehouses in Jaffa Port were first spotted shortly after midnight last Friday, the origin of the biggest fire in Israel's history was still a mystery. By the week's end police had put the damage to the warehouses at about IL.400,000 and that to the adjacent central Army canteen stores about IL.1m.

The real damage must be reckoned at a much higher figure, however, as the warehouses contained immigrants' belongings, including valuable carpets from Persia. It is certain that the immigrants considerably underestimated the value of their treasures in their customs declarations, on which the damage figure is based. Moreover, although the value of the goods destroyed in both the Agency and the Army warehouses was given in Israel pounds, and they were insured with local companies, the loss involved great supplies of imported foodstuffs, as well as art objects.

Speculations as to the cause of the fire included one theory that the sun, striking the tin roofs, might have overheated the air in the buildings, and another that a violator of the non-smoking rule might have been responsible for the blaze. The reason for the rapid spreading of the flames through the buildings has also not as yet been determined, but it is expected that the President of the Tel Aviv District Court will decide today or Sunday on the basis of police reports whether there should be a judicial investigation of the whole affair.

Company's Rights

This week the Jordan Exploration Company got an order *nisi* from the High Court in Jerusalem calling on the Ministers of Finance and Commerce and Industry to show cause why they should not stop interfering with the rights of the company, claimed by it under two oil prospecting licences issued in 1939. The Jordan Company (successor to the Palestine Mining Syndicate) was one of two companies to receive oil prospecting licences under the Mandatory Oil Mining Ordinance of 1938. This company was issued licences for two areas, while the I.P.C. was given prospecting rights for some 30 sites. All the licences, issued for five years, expired long ago.

Mr. Novomeysky, founder of the Jordan Exploration Co. and Managing Director of the Palestine Potash Company claimed, however, that the concession has not expired as, according to the Mandatory ordinance the licensee has the right to have his licence extended if force majeure interfered with the execution of his rights during the original licensing period. Such force majeure, the company claims, was World War II, then Israel's War of Liberation.

The Government was not surprised by Mr. Novomeysky's action as the company had continued to pay the annual licence fee, according to the Mandatory terms. The Ministry of Finance had been considerably baffled by these payments, some of which were refused, while others were accepted as deposits. The High Court decision may, of course, have important consequences for the I.P.C. too.

Many wondered what Mr. Novomeysky actually had in mind in submitting his request for the order *nisi* just as the Knesset opened its discussion on the new Israel Petroleum Law. According to paragraph 82 (a) of the Bill, which passed its first reading this week, "The Oil Mining Ordinance, 1938, and all regulations made thereunder are hereby repealed." This clause was intended—and has been generally interpreted — to mean that any licences granted under the Mandatory ordinance are nullified.

Coincidentally the request for the order nisi was submitted just as the negotiations in London between Israel's new Minister of Justice, Mr. Haim Cohen, and the Palestine Potash Company were being concluded. The negotiations ended with what some papers termed, "an Israel revolution abroad", the Dead Sea Works, financed by the Israel Government service member says, bought out the Palestine Potash Co.

After prolonged discussions early this year, Lord Glenconner, Chairman of the Potash Co., and Mr. Novomeysky initialled an agreement which seemed to call for a merger of their company with the newly-founded Dead Sea Works. Shareholders in the former company were to receive 51 per cent of the voting rights in the new Israel company. Fifty-one per cent of the votes were to be reserved to the Israel Government, with the remaining 34 per cent to go to the holders of new shares to be issued by the Israel company. According to the London agreement, however, shareholders in the Palestine Potash Co. will have only 16 per cent of the voting rights.

Revised Deductions

The Finance Committee of the Knesset meanwhile slowly wound up six months of discussions on the new Income Tax Law, which passed its first reading in the House in 1951. The Finance Committee left the basic outlines of the Law, as proposed by the Government, intact: a new scale of taxation rates, deductions from the tax instead of allowances from income, and the new "Property Profits Tax."

The Committee introduced certain important changes in the Bill, however, largely in view of the inflationary trend of recent months. According to the revised Bill:

The first IL.325 (instead of IL.500) of the annual income will be exempt from taxation.

Tax on the first IL.500 (instead of IL.300) will amount to 13 per cent, on the next IL.500 (instead of IL.300) 23.5 per cent, 32 per cent on the next IL.500, 37.5 per cent on the next IL.500, and so on up to 50 per cent.

There will be an additional five per cent tax on the first IL.1000 over IL.3,700 (instead of IL.2,100), 10 per cent on the second IL.1,000 and so on up to 30 per cent.

The taxes deducted directly from wage earners' salaries will be reduced by 10 per cent (rather than the 5 per cent proposed by the Government).

The taxes paid by members of the Regular Army and the Police will be considerably reduced. The actual percentage has not yet been fixed.

Tax Evasion

In addition to administering the new Income Tax Law, the Ministry of Finance will increase its efforts to collect the annual tax payments from non-wage earners, whose share in the total amount of income taxes collected slipped from 49.6 per cent in the 1950/51 fiscal year to 41 per cent in 1951/52. Authoritative sources claimed that while inefficient tax collection might be one reason for this drop, inflation was another. They explained that while the increased taxes, due to higher C-o-L allowances, are deducted from the monthly salaries of wage earners, the increase in the taxes of non-wage earners shows up only at the end of the fiscal year. In any case, the Ministry of Finance is expected to increase the number of officials in the Income Tax Department to get a firmer hold on tax evaders.

"El1 says the waiter inspector even charged him for the shock he got when he saw his electricity bill."

SOVIET SURVEY: COMMITTEE RULE FOR RUSSIA

No Successor to Stalin

By EDWARD CRANKSHAW

LONDON. — ON both sides of the Iron Curtain recent purges of the most notorious and loyal of the Moscow-trained Communist leaders have stirred up speculation, never long out of mind, about the succession to Stalin. We know that inside the Kremlin there are various clashes of opinion; we can take it for granted that there are fierce conflicts of conviction and ambition behind the blank facade of unanimity; we know that in all matters of real importance Stalin has the final word.

Many expect that as soon as he dies these conflicts will break out in public, or at least that there will be a life and death struggle behind the scenes for the leader's mantle. The recent purges have suggested to some that the overthrow of trusted favourites like Anna Pauker, in Rumania, and Rudolf Slansky, in Czechoslovakia, reflect the victory inside the Kremlin of one faction over another. In the sense that every action taken by the Moscow Politburo has its opponents as well as its advocates this is probably true. But we have no justification for saying that the triumph of a certain line of policy at any one time means the permanent triumph of a certain faction.

Politburo Anxious

What so many fail to realise is that Stalin and his colleagues are even more interested in what will happen when Stalin dies than we are. They are also interested in seeing that nothing violent and dramatic happens. They want to keep the Soviet Union on an even keel.

The contention that because Stalin secured and consolidated his own personal rule by fighting and killing off his rivals the same sort of thing must happen when he dies simply will not hold water. When Lenin died Stalin held a very powerful position in a Government which was far from united, a Government, moreover, of professional revolutionaries most of whom had no experience of administration, were not Russian patriots, and had no conception of the problems involved in running a modern state—above all of industrializing a backward state like Russia. Stalin has changed all that. He has made the Soviet Union into a great industrial power, by bending circumstances to his will. He has been assisted by a group of men who share his general ideas, are deeply immersed in the problems of economy and government, and whose destinies are inextricably linked up with the destiny of their land. When Stalin began his climb to power conditions in the Soviet Union were still largely anarchic. There was very little to lose. There was a clear-cut choice of direction. Stalin chose the direction of socialism in one country or state capitalism; and the restoration of the Russian empire. Those who disagreed with him were killed.

Going Concern

When he dies he will leave behind him a mighty apparatus, a modernized state which is a going concern. Its policies may be changed or modernized in detail; but without another revolution the general direction cannot be changed. Stalin's colleagues have no quarrel with this direction; they know no other.

Furthermore, for many years past, these men—above all Molotov, Malenkov, and Beria—had had a far greater responsibility for running the country in committee than is commonly realised. At one time Stalin certainly thought in terms of a personal successor to inherit his mantle. His first choice was Kirov, whose assassination in Leningrad was the signal for the great purges of the thirties. His second choice was Zhdanov; but he seems to have been discarded long before his death. For some years Molotov has been regarded as the heir, with the much younger Malenkov as a fierce competitor.

But in fact there seems to be no justification for assuming that there will be a single successor to Stalin. In the 30's Stalin was not the figure he is today. He was General Secretary of the Communist party, running the country very much from behind the scenes. The man who succeeded him as General Secretary could be expected to carry on his work. And, had Stalin died in the middle of the thirties, there would undoubtedly have been a tremendous struggle for control of the party, and through the party of the Soviet Union.

But all that has changed. In 1939 Stalin assumed the office of Prime Minister displacing Molotov. Later, he became Minister of Defence and Commander-in-Chief. During the war, he began to build himself up as the father and protector of the Soviet people, so that today he is revered as a demi-god. And nobody, nobody at all, shares this glory, though both Molotov and Malenkov (particularly the last named on his 50th birthday) have been increasingly presented as Stalin's closest and most trusted fellow workers—and with them, to a lesser degree, Beria, the chief policeman.

Stalin has thus come to occupy a position which nobody can inherit. My own guess is that when he dies, or before, there will be a public reversion to committee rule. The mantle of Stalin will be divided. Thus Molotov may very well become Prime Minister once more; Malenkov General Secretary of the party; and so on.

Rule of Three

There is every reason to believe that this rule by committee has in fact been practised under Stalin's remote control for a number of years. It was during the war that Stalin's health first began to cause serious concern. Since then he has spent a great part of the time far from Moscow and there have been periodical serious illnesses. Nobody knows how well or how badly Molotov, Malenkov and Beria get on together. Nobody knows who commands the most useful personal following in the Politburo, in the party's central committee and in the party throughout the countryside. All we know is that Stalin in his first deputy or Prime Minister and acts as head of the Government in his absence; that Malenkov commands the party; that Beria commands the vast police forces. These three men have for some years shown sufficient unity to keep Russia going during Stalin's increasingly long absence and to carry the Politburo with them; and we may assume that in sheer self-preservation they will continue to do so for some time after his death.

The real problem about Stalin's successor, moreover, is not who is on top in the Politburo now but for how long committee rule without a hero figurehead to command the loyalty and reverence of the people will be able to inspire the Russians, as they need to be inspired. Unless Stalin's successors are willing and able to relax the great strain under which the people of the Soviet Union have laboured for so long, sooner or later a crisis will arise which can be settled only by ruthless and decisive action. In such a crisis the Politburo might well split irrevocably. Whether any single individual would show himself in such circumstances to be capable of eliminating his opponents and imposing his will not only on the party but on the people as a whole remains to be seen. But we can be fairly sure that it will be some time after Stalin's death before any such crisis will arise. The men who follow Stalin will be far too deeply concerned with preserving the machinery of Government to go out of their way to provoke it.

(OPNS)

Readers' Letters

CHRISTIAN THEMES

To the Editor of The POST

Sir, — I was recently invited, by Kol Yisrael, to conduct one of the weekly concerts of the Kol Yisrael Orchestra. In my programme, I included Mozart's Exsultate Jubilate. However, on submitting the programme to the Musical Director of Kol Yisrael, this item was accepted with one serious reservation. The reservation being, that instead of the well-known Latin text, a text of Biblical verses chosen by the Musical Director himself be substituted. (I say a "substituted" and not translated text, advisedly).

The reason was that the text has a Christian theme and as such it cannot be played over Kol Yisrael. Comment on this attitude is more than superfluous. But for the sake of clarity I would ask: Is this the attitude of our authorities to musical culture, one which the community at large supports? And secondly: Is such an attitude to have an important say in determining the cultural development of our people? And further, if this is the new policy of Kol Yisrael, on whose authority and when were such decisions taken? For in the last year many of the major Masses and Requiems have been played with their original texts over Kol Yisrael.

May I point out that today, the trend in the musical world is to perform vocal works in the language the composer intended. This trend is even more widely accepted in relation to Latin which is, of course, an international language. The unsettled controversy over the German language has betrayed some real threats to our intellectual and cultural life. Is this to spread now to Latin and, if so, where will it stop?

In consequence of this decision I have been obliged to withdraw this item from my programme. I cite this instance as an example of a growing tendency. I personally hope that the Ministry of Education and other educational bodies and institutions will express their opinions on this matter.

Yours, etc.,
ARTHUR GELBRUN.
Jerusalem, June 24.

Kol Yisrael Replies

To the Editor of The POST

Sir,—In reply to Mr. A. G's letter I would like to point out that:

1. There is no ban on Latin at Kol Yisrael.

2. There is a definite ban an anything which is liable to offend the religious susceptibilities of our listeners.

3. The Second Movement of Mozart's Motet is a Hymn on St. Mary ("Tu Virginum Corona"). The performance of this Hymn in the original Latin by a Jewish soloist in a public concert by the orchestra of Kol Yisrael is liable to offend the religious feelings of some of our listeners.

4. Even the Mandatory Government followed this policy.

5. Mozart's "Requiem" and Pergolesi's "Stabat Mater" have been adapted from Latin in the same way as the Mozart "Motet" without having caused any eye-brow lifting from any quarters.

6. The cases quoted by Mr. G. noting that many of the major Masses and Requiems have been played with their original texts over Kol Yisrael refer to performances from commercial records and not performances before a Jewish audience in Israel by Jewish artists. I was perfectly prepared to have the Mozart "Motet" played before this audience but for the soloist to sing a Hebrew text.

7. The singer, (Mrs. Antonia Weiss-Lavane) had already agreed to sing the "Motet" in the Hebrew adaptation but later refused, apparently under Mr. G.'s influence.

8. Mr. G. refers to the fact that I chose the Biblical verses which is irrelevant.

9. Equally irrelevant, but perhaps of interest to your readers, is the fact that despite the difference of opinion between me and Mr. G. on this theme, Mr. G. will conduct the Kol Yisrael orchestra tonight in an alternative programme.

Yours etc.,
KAREL SALOMON
Director of Music, Kol Yisrael.
Jerusalem, July 8.

IRON METALLURGY

To the Editor of The POST

Sir,—With reference to the discovery of iron in the Wadi Jirafi I wish to point out the possibility of developing new metallurgical processes better adapted to conditions in the Middle East. The main principle would be the use of raw oil as fuel instead of coke. By incorporating other up-to-date principles such as oxigen enriched blast and direct steel making it is not unlikely that such a process will be at least as economical as the coke-blast furnace-converter process.

Yours etc.,
DAN REICH
Lydda Airport, July 4.

THEATRE NOTES

Mined In

A recent issue of the London "Observer" carried the following comments by its drama critic, J. C. Trewin:

"Before going on a hot night to the Irving Theatre, one had doubts about "They'll Arrive Tomorrow." It was, apparently, a play of the Israel-Arab war: the evening might well storm into some kind of noisy propaganda. Not at all. What we had was a careful study of six or seven partisans beleaguered on a mine-sown hill. There was some blurring talk; there were patches that the dramatist, Natan Shaham, had not been able to enliven theatrically, and that the cast could not enliven for him. But much of the play proved to be honest and taut, intelligently debated, and helped in the theatre by an amiable device. When anyone left the room in the Israeli H.Q., he might (or might not) tread on a mine and be blown to bits. I think "The Seventh Mine" would have been a better title. The company, especially Gordon Gostelow and Peter Wyngarde, acted with enthusiasm, and the production (Sam Bunin's) showed what can be done even when one is nutshell-bounded."

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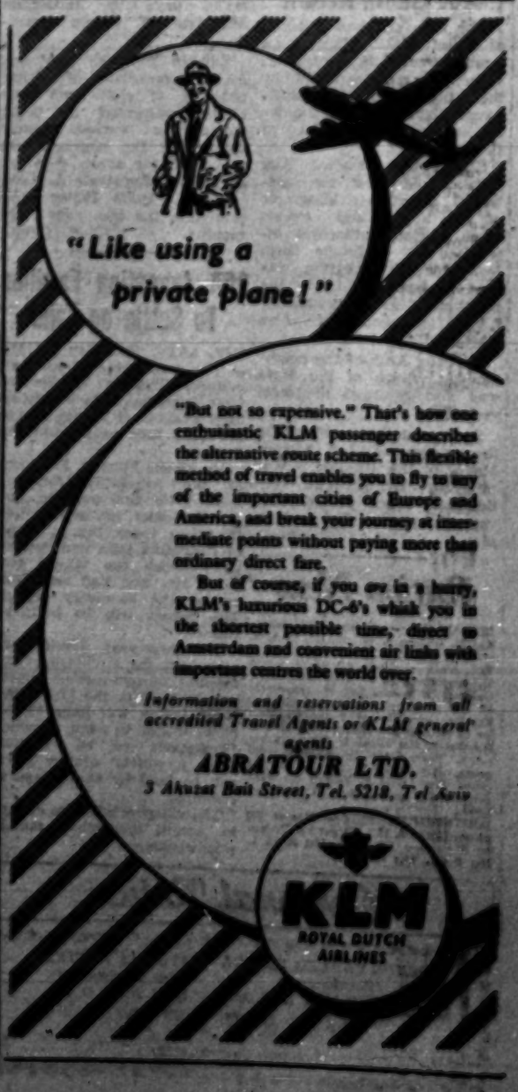
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Corruption Retards Egypt's Maritime Ambitions

Arabs Stress Sea Trade

By LEO HEIMAN

HISTORY left the Arabs ignorant of one of the Middle East's greatest gifts of the world's most important sea routes, and dominating key strategic and economic positions which might have made the Arab nations the most prosperous in the world. As it is, however, greed, corruption, inefficiency and fanatical backwardness have squandered and dissipated most of Nature's and History's gifts.

Although geographically the Mediterranean is one entity and the Red Sea and Persian Gulf another, strategically and economically the Levant part of the Mediterranean is closely linked to the Persian Gulf, while the Red Sea is the Mediterranean's antechamber and has no raison d'être of its own. Both the Mediterranean and the Red Sea are dominated by Egypt's position astride the Suez Canal, thus making this country a maritime nation by virtue of her position alone. East to West, the ports on the Egyptian Mediterranean seaboard are Sollum, Mersa Matruh, Alexandria, Rosetta, Damietta and Port-Said. North to South, Egypt's Red Sea ports are Suez, Tor, Abu Zenima, Hurghada and, if the Egyptians ever lay their hands on that choice piece of real estate, Port Sudan.

Private Accounts

All the Egyptian ports are run by the Ports and Lighthouses Administration, under Admiral Amin Mohammad El Khalifa. This Administration, like all other Egyptian institutions, is out to make money, and it doesn't care how. By putting "the squeeze" on foreign companies and by upping taxes, dues, etc., the Administration gets quite a lot of income which, instead of being put back into maritime development, as it is supposed to be, disappears into private pockets, secret bank accounts and gambling establishments.

A Maritime Commission, appointed by King Farouk, is supposed to develop the Egyptian Merchant Marine, fishing fleet, harbours and, most important of all, sea communications. The Maritime Commission, consisting of the Ministers of War & Marine, Communications, Trade & Industry, and Public Works and the Director of Customs (also ex-officio), should, one would be forgiven for thinking, be busy co-ordinating improvements and volume grandiose plans in the press through the Public Relations Department; most, if not all, of which remain on paper.

Behind Israel

If only half of these plans were realised, Egypt would be one of the biggest maritime nations in the world. However, Lloyd's Register gives Egyptian Merchant Marine strength as 78 vessels (only 30 seagoing) of 105,000 tons gross. Through no fault of the shipowners, but because of many other factors, the merchant marine is struggling to make ends meet and is, in fact, a poor second to the four-year-old Israel Merchant Marine which, with a total seagoing tonnage of more than 120,000 tons gross, outpaced the Egyptians this year.

The Port of Alexandria, once the greatest in the world has now to be closed whenever there is a gale or stormy weather in the Mediterranean (the Port of Haifa is always open) and the canal network, built at great cost and pains to connect Alexandria Harbour with the Nile Delta, is now virtually out of operation for reasons of neglect and irresponsibility. The smaller ports, Sollum and Mersa Matruh, British supply points and strongholds in World War II, are being used as fishing harbours only, and so are the two other ports, Rosetta and Damietta, situated on the two main arms of the Nile Delta, which have become thriving fishing harbours since the war.

Egypt's fishing fleet is very large, there are over 10,000 registered fishing boats on the Nile alone, but the reason it doesn't supply enough fish not only for export, but to feed the eternally hungry population, is that it uses methods old as Ramses II. The Maritime Commission tries to encourage the expansion of a modern deep-sea and coastal fishing industry even to the extent of cancelling the licences of Greek sponge fleets, who make a profitable living for sponge off Egypt's coast for centuries. Some diesel-powered modern fishing trawlers are also being imported.

In addition to being Egypt's biggest port, Alexandria, "the Mediterranean's second-largest in area (after Marseilles), fourth in annual traffic and turnover (after Marseilles, Genoa and Trieste), and seventh in developed port facilities (after Marseilles, Genoa, Trieste, Naples, Leghorn and Malta). In shipbuilding and ship-repair facilities it is only 22nd or 23rd and about 26th in convenience and security.

The modern harbour, as it stands today, was built by Mohammed Ali, the Turkish Viceroy of Egypt, who founded the present dynasty. In constructing the harbours, however, he made one mistake in that he built a fishing quarantine, Ali the whole and quite usually goes from that time. It was all right in Mohammed Ali's day when the ships were deliberately and small, but modern ships have to go to a quarantine in the bay of Aboukir, some 15 miles away from the harbour, but it is inadequate. The plans of the Egyptian Maritime Commission were made by Mustafa el-Nahas, who was chief of the Egyptian delegation to the Montreux Conference which did away with Egypt's foreign officers, except for those who remained in the Egyptian Army, and abolished the Mixed Courts. Nahas, who is also responsible for the Egyptian Merchant Marine which possesses a crazy ship and has the prestige after being surpassed by the young and growing Israel Merchant Marine this year. To give it a boost, the Egyptian Maritime Commission has also bought a few more ships. Now by the Nile Valley are three harbours and dozen lighthouses in addition to numerous coastal and lighting vessels, tugs and port equipment.

Alexandria's monthly traffic is about 250 ships, only 15 of which are Egyptian. Its annual turnover is well in excess of 20 m. tons, thus making it Egypt's key harbour. In addition, Alexandria is the home port of the Egyptian shipping lines, the most important of which, Khedivial Mail Lines, Societe Misr de Navigation Maritime and Alexandria Navigation Company, own about 50 per cent of Egyptian merchant shipping.

Down in the Red Sea, the coast is largely undeveloped, except for the small harbours of Tor and Abu Zenima on the Sinai coast and Hurghada on the African side. These small ports, which are really extended anchorages accessible only in fine weather, are the loading points for manganese, copper, phosphates and other minerals which are to be found in that region. The development of the mineral wealth of the Red Sea region, which includes big oilfields, silver mines and iron ore, and the consequent construction of deep-water harbours, was contemplated by the Egyptian Government a long time ago, but, as usual, nothing came of it.

If the Egyptians ever succeed in getting Port Sudan, which seems unlikely at the moment, they'll possess the finest port in East Africa. British-built, maintained and administered, Port Sudan is about Haifa's size and is in many ways like it, with nearly the same features. This concludes the chapter on Egypt's maritime development, except for the Suez Canal which, being more important than all the other Egyptian ports taken together, deserves a chapter of its own.

Finally, a word is running about some of the positive accomplishments of the Egyptian Maritime Commission, aimed at increasing the annual merchant marine tonnage by 100,000 tons gross, the development and of the Egyptian Merchant Marine, the Commission ruled that no foreign officers or engineers may operate a Egyptian ship, that all the crew must be Egyptians and that no foreign officers may be employed at all. Every foreign officer is also required by law to train his Egyptian successor. Of the first 15 ships under the scheme, 10 in connection with foreign officers, except for those for whom no replacement is found, may be retained. The Commission ruled also that every Egyptian sailing ship has to carry aboard at least eight cadets of the Merchant Marine Academy, who are to be trained as officers or engineers of the Egyptian Merchant Marine. To encourage the Commission promised to cover all debits and to subsidise all the Egyptian ships carrying cargoes who comply with the rules, while those who don't will have their licenses withdrawn. The Commission also fixed the minimum rates of pay for Egyptian seamen in order to discourage them in the merchant marine.

All these decisions were taken this or last year in order to strengthen the Egyptian Merchant Marine which presents a crazy sight and has the prestige after being surpassed by the young and growing Israel Merchant Marine this year. To give it a boost, the Egyptian Maritime Commission has also bought a few more ships. Now by the Nile Valley are three harbours and dozen lighthouses in addition to numerous coastal and lighting vessels, tugs and port equipment.

This is the first of a series of articles on Arab ports.

ISRAEL'S NATIONALITY LAW

Automatic Acquisition of Nationality by Virtue of Return

1. Israel nationality is acquired — by return (section 2), by residence in Israel (section 3), by birth (section 4) or by naturalisation (sections 5 to 9).

There shall be no Israel nationality save under this Law.

Nationality by Return

2. (a) Every "oleh" under the Law of Return, 5710-1950*, shall become an Israel national

(b) Israel nationality by return is acquired —

(1) by a person who came as an "oleh" from the country before the establishment of the State, with effect from the day of the establishment of the State;

(2) by a person having come to Israel as an "oleh" after the establishment of the State, with effect from the day of his arrival;

(3) by a person born in Israel after the establishment of the State, with effect from the day of his birth;

(4) by a person who has registered as oleh's compatriot under section 7 of the Law of Return, 5710-1950, with effect from the day of the issue of the certificate.

* Passed by the Knesset on the 6th Iyar, 5712 (1st April, 1952); the Bill was published in Hatzo'a Chok No. 23 of the 22nd Cheshvan, 5712 (31st October, 1951), p. 32.

** Translator's Note: oleh and olyah mean respectively a Jew immigrating, and the immigration of a Jew, to the Land of Israel.

[1] Sefer Ha-Chukkim No. 51 of the 21st Tevet, 5710 (4th July, 1950) p. 159.

(c) This section does not apply —

(1) to a person having ceased to be an inhabitant of Israel before the coming into force of this Law;

(2) to a person of full age who, immediately before the day of the coming into force of this Law, is the national of another country, unless he declares that he desires to become an Israel national;

(3) to a minor whose parents have made a declaration under paragraph (2) and included him therein.

Nationality by Residence In Israel

3. (a) A person who, immediately before the establishment of the State, was a Palestinian citizen and who does not become an Israel national under section 2, shall become an Israel national with effect from the day of the establishment of the State if:

(1) he was registered on the 4th Adar, 5712 (1st March 1952) as an inhabitant under the Registration of Inhabitants Ordinance, 5708-1949 (1); and

(2) he is an inhabitant of Israel on the day of the coming into force of this Law; and

(3) he was in Israel, or was in a area which became Israel territory after the establishment of the State, on the day of the coming into force of this Law, or entered Israel legally during that period.

[1] Laws Statute No. 61 of the 9th Shevat, 5709 (6th February 1949), Suppl. 1, p. 154.

(b) A person born after the establishment of the State who is an inhabitant of Israel on the day of the coming into force of this Law, and whose father or mother becomes an Israel national under subsection (a), shall become an Israel national with effect from the day of his birth.

Nationality by Birth

4. A person born while his father or mother is an Israel national shall be an Israel national from birth; where a person is born after his father's death, it shall be sufficient that his father was an Israel national at the time of his death.

Naturalisation

5. (a) A person of full age, not being an Israel national, may obtain Israel nationality by naturalisation if —

(1) he is in Israel; and

(2) he has been in Israel for the three years out of the five years immediately preceding the day of the submission of his application; and

(3) he is entitled to settle in Israel permanently; and

(4) he has settled, or intends to settle, in Israel; and

(5) he has some knowledge of the Hebrew language; and

(6) he has renounced his prior nationality or has proved that he will cease to be a foreign national upon becoming an Israel national.

(b) Where a person has applied for naturalisation, and he meets the requirements of subsection (a), the Minister of the Interior, if he thinks fit to do so, shall grant him Israel nationality by the issue of a certificate of naturalisation.

(c) Prior to the grant of nationality, the applicant shall make the following declaration: "I declare that I will be a loyal national of the State of Israel".

(d) Nationality is acquired on the day of the declaration.

Exemption from Conditions of Naturalisation

6. (a)

(1) A person who has served in the regular service of the Defence Army of Israel or who, after the 29th Elul, 5708 (29th November, 1947) has served in some other service which the Minister of Defence, by declaration published in Reshumot, has declared to be military service, for the purposes of this section, and who has been honorably discharged from that service; and

(2) a person who for not less than five years has been employed by the Government of Israel or by the Jewish Agency for Israel in connection with immigration to Israel,

may be exempted from the requirement of section 5 (a) (4) and the requirement of section 5 (a) (6).

(b) A person applying for naturalisation after having made a declaration under section 3 (c) (2) is exempt from the requirement of section 5 (a) (2).

(c) A person who immediately before the establishment of the State was a Palestinian citizen is exempt from the requirement of section 5 (a) (3).

(d) The Minister of the Interior may exempt an applicant from all or any of the requirements of section 5 (a) (1), (2), (3) and (6) if there exists in his opinion a special reason justifying such exemption.

Naturalisation of Husband And Wife

7. The spouse of a person who is an Israel national or who has applied for Israel nationality and made a declaration under paragraph (2) and included his spouse.

Nationality by Residence In Israel

8. (a) A person who, immediately before the establishment of the State, was a Palestinian citizen and who does not become an Israel national under section 3, shall become an Israel national with effect from the day of the establishment of the State if:

(1) he was registered on the 4th Adar, 5712 (1st March 1952) as an inhabitant under the Registration of Inhabitants Ordinance, 5708-1949 (1); and

(2) he is an inhabitant of Israel on the day of the coming into force of this Law; and

(3) he was in Israel, or was in an area which became Israel territory after the establishment of the State, on the day of the coming into force of this Law, or entered Israel legally during that period.

[1] Laws Statute No. 61 of the 9th Shevat, 5709 (6th February 1949), Suppl. 1, p. 154.

(b) A person born after the establishment of the State who is an inhabitant of Israel on the day of the coming into force of this Law, and whose father or mother becomes an Israel national under subsection (a), shall become an Israel national with effect from the day of his birth.

Naturalisation

9. (a) A person of full age, not being an Israel national, may obtain Israel nationality by naturalisation if —

(1) he is in Israel; and

(2) he has been in Israel for the three years immediately preceding the day of the submission of his application; and

(3) he is entitled to settle in Israel permanently; and

(4) he has settled, or intends to settle, in Israel; and

(5) he has some knowledge of the Hebrew language; and

(6) he has renounced his prior nationality or has proved that he will cease to be a foreign national upon becoming an Israel national.

(b) Where a person has applied for naturalisation, and he meets the requirements of subsection (a), the Minister of the Interior, if he thinks fit to do so, shall grant him Israel nationality by the issue of a certificate of naturalisation.

(c) Prior to the grant of nationality, the applicant shall make the following declaration: "I declare that I will be a loyal national of the State of Israel".

(d) Nationality is acquired on the day of the declaration.

Exemption from Conditions of Naturalisation

10. (a)

(1) A person who has served in the regular service of the Defence Army of Israel or who, after the 29th Elul, 5708 (29th November, 1947) has served in some other service which the Minister of Defence, by declaration published in Reshumot, has declared to be military service, for the purposes of this section, and who has been honorably discharged from that service; and

(2) a person who for not less than five years has been employed by the Government of Israel or by the Jewish Agency for Israel in connection with immigration to Israel,

may be exempted from the requirement of section 9 (a) (4) and the requirement of section 9 (a) (6).

(b) A person applying for naturalisation after having made a declaration under section 3 (c) (2) is exempt from the requirement of section 9 (a) (2).

(c) A person who immediately before the establishment of the State was a Palestinian citizen is exempt from the requirement of section 9 (a) (3).

(d) The Minister of the Interior may exempt an applicant from all or any of the requirements of section 9 (a) (1), (2), (3) and (6) if there exists in his opinion a special reason justifying such exemption.

Naturalisation of Husband And Wife

11. The spouse of a person who is an Israel national or who has applied for Israel nationality and made a declaration under paragraph (2) and included his spouse.

Renunciation of Naturalisation

11. (a) Where a person, having acquired Israel nationality by naturalisation

(1) has been absent for seven consecutive years and has no effective connection with Israel, and has failed to prove that his effective connection with Israel was severed otherwise than by his own volition or

(2) has been convicted by a court of competent jurisdiction in the State of Israel of treason, espionage or any other offence connected with the security of the State, or

(3) has, contrary to the law, or to a permit to trade with the enemy, traded with the enemy or with a person in enemy territory,

the Minister of the Interior may, unless such person would thereupon become stateless, revoke such person's naturalisation.

(b) The Court may, upon such application, rule that the revocation shall apply also to such children of the naturalised person as a direct Israel nationality by virtue of his naturalisation and are domiciled abroad.

(c) Israel nationality terminates on the day on which the judgment revoking naturalisation ceases to be appealable or on such later day as the Court may fix.

Saving of Liability.

12. Loss of Israel nationality does not relieve from a liability arising out of such nationality and created before its loss.

PART THREE: MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

Interpretation.

13. In this Law —

"child" means a person under the age of eighteen years or who is unmarried;

"minor" means a person under eighteen years of age;

"parent" includes an adopted child, and "parent" includes adoptive parent;

"foreign nationality" includes foreign citizenship, and "foreign national" includes a foreign citizen but does not include a Palestinian citizen.

Dual nationality and dual citizenship.

14. (a) Save for the purposes of naturalisation, acquisition of Israel nationality is not conditional upon renunciation of a prior nationality.

(b) An Israel national who is also a foreign national shall, for the purposes of Israel law, be considered as an Israel national.

(c) An inhabitant of Israel residing abroad shall, for the purposes of this Law, be considered as an inhabitant of Israel so long as he has not settled abroad.

Evidence of nationality.

15. An Israel national is entitled to obtain from the Minister of the Interior a certificate attesting his Israel nationality.

Offences.

16. A person who knowingly gives false particulars as to a matter affecting his own or another person's acquisition or loss of Israel nationality is liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months or to a fine not exceeding five hundred pounds, or to both such penalties.

Implementation and Regulations

17. (a) The Minister of the Interior is charged with the implementation of this Law and may make regulations as to any matter relating to the implementation, including the purposes of fees and exemption from the payment thereof.

(b) The Minister of Justice may make regulations as to procedure in matters in District Courts under this Law, including appeals from decisions of such Courts.

REPEAL, ADAPTATION OF LAWS AND VALIDATION

18. (a) The Palestinian Citizenship Order, 1925-1942(1), are repealed with effect from the day of the establishment of the State.

(b) Any reference in any provision of law to Palestinian citizenship or Palestinian citizens shall henceforth be read as a reference to Israel nationality or to Israel nationals.

(c) Any act done in the period between the establishment of the State and the day of the coming into force of this Law shall be deemed to be valid if it was valid at the time when it was done.

COMMENCEMENT

19. (a) This Law shall come into force on the 21st Tammuz, 5712 (14th July, 1952).

(b) Even before that day, the Minister of the Interior may make regulations under section 3 (a) (3).

MOSHE SHARETT
Minister of Foreign Affairs
Acting Prime Minister

MOSHE SHAPIRA
Minister of the Interior

YOSEF SPRINZAK
Chairman of the Knesset
Acting President of the State

[1] Palestine Gazette No. 1259 of the 14th July, 1942, Suppl. II, p. 1199 (English Edition).

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DEPARTURES

FROM LYDDA AIRPORT

FROM JULY 13 — JULY 19

Sunday, July 13	P.A.L.	Rome, Madrid, London	
	CYPRUS AIR	Nicosia, Athens, Rome, London	
	SU. AL.	Rome, Paris, London, New York	
Monday, July 14	B.O.A.C.	Tobruk	
	S.A.S.	Stockholm, Copenhagen, Hamburg	
	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris, London, New York	
	SU. AL.	Nicosia, Johannesburg	
	SU. AL.	Nicosia	
Tuesday, July 15	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Geneva, Paris, New York	
	SWISSAIR	Athens, Geneva, Zurich	
	SABENA	Athens, Brussels	
	B.O.A.C.	Rome, London	
	S.A.S.	Stockholm	
	SU. AL.	Athens, Vienna	
Wednesday, July 16	P.A.L.	Karachi, Colombo, Manila	
	B.O.A.C.	Rome, London, New York	
	CYPRUS AIR	Nicosia, Athens, Rome, London	
	AIR CEYLON	Rome, London	
Thursday, July 17	S.A.S.	Karachi, Colombo, Tokyo	
	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Paris, New York	
	S.A.S.	Rome, Athens, Stockholm	
Friday, July 18	AIR FRANCE	Paris, London	
	SU. AL.	Athens, Paris, Paris, London	
	CYPRUS AIR	Nicosia, Rome, Athens, Rome, London	
	SU. AL.	Nicosia	
	S.A.S.	Nicosia, Istanbul, Rome	
Saturday, July 19	9th CEYLON	Karachi, Bombay, Colombo	

FROM LYDDA AIRPORT

Tuesday, July 15	CYPRUS AIR	Nicosia

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1952's Convention City

By KENNETH HARRIS

WASHINGTON. — CHICAGO, where both Republican and Democratic parties are holding their Conventions this year, is the most conventional city in America. With 35,000 hotel rooms — the hotel Conrad Hilton alone has 3000 — it is well equipped to hold conventions; but its popularity comes from its geographical position. It is in the Mid-West, and by holding a Convention there a quarrel is avoided between east coast and west coast over the honour — and the profit — of acting host to the event.

Chicago — capital of the Mid-West, and America's second biggest city, with a population of four million — lies around the bottom of the sausage-shaped Lake Michigan. Approached from the lake it is very beautiful — a long profile of skyscrapers rising along the shore from a ribbon of green parks. Pass through the somewhat thin facade, however, and you find yourself in an endless, cantrellage, grid of streets — 217 square miles of them — which makes you think of a huge prairie town which has somehow been industrialised overnight. Slums, stockyards, shops, factories and railway yards stretch over a great plain, once a marshy waste, to merge at last with the Mid-West prairie.

Chicago is the youngest of the world's great cities, and you feel it when you go there: everywhere there is hustle and push. The city motto is "I will." There are some curious contrasts in it. The city's overhead railway is about the most primitive civic transport system in America; yet the art gallery has the world's finest collection of 20th Century French paintings. The mingling of different races adds to the sense a visitor has that Chicago has still to settle down: one quarter of its inhabitants are foreign-born. More Poles live there than in any city outside Warsaw; its Negro quarter is second in size only to New York's Harlem.

The pre-Convention row being half in the Democratic Convention it is not the Negro vote in Chicago but in the Negro belt in Harlem, New York, which is the object of the Democrat and Republican parties' attentions. The Democrats are for the abolition of poll-taxes and literacy tests, and of segregation in the armed forces and public services, and have got a plank on these matters into the Democratic platform.

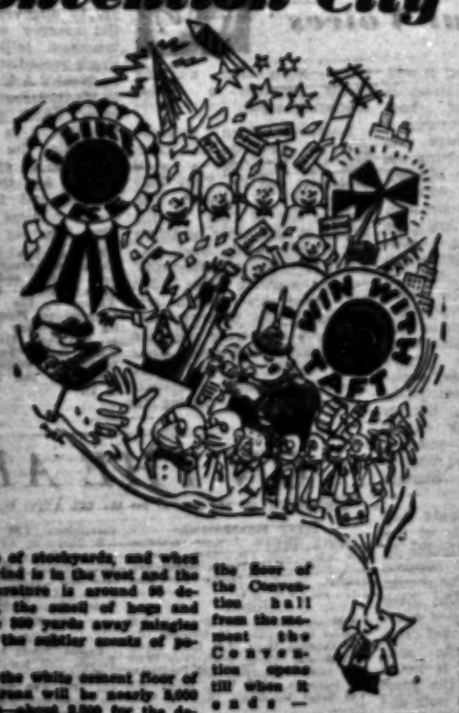
The Amphitheatre belongs to the Union Stockyard Company of Chicago. It is, in fact, part of the centre of the finest system of stockyards, and when the wind is in the west and the temperature is around 95 degrees, the smell of hogs and cattle 200 yards away mingles with the subtler scents of politics.

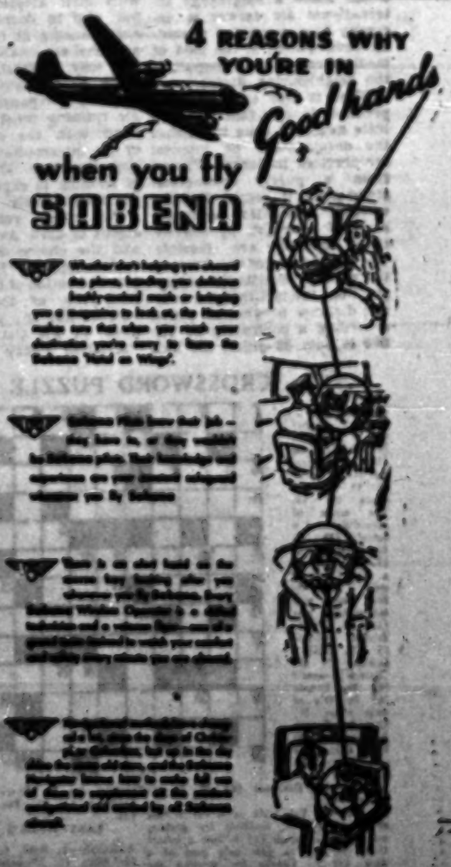
On the white cement floor of the arena will be nearly 3,000 chairs — about 2,500 for the delegates and their deputies, 1,500 for the press and 500 for radio and television scouts. In the galleries sit 7,500 people, the lucky ones of the 250,000 who had a faint chance of getting a ticket.

The real drama of the Conventions goes on behind closed doors, among little groups made up of powerful men who "control" blocs of delegates, sitting up into the small hours in the smoke-filled rooms of neighbouring hotels. On the open floor of the convention you see only the results of this drama. The orator may come on in a fight deadlock between X and Y everybody will be waiting tensely to see what, for example, the 38 delegates from the State of California will do when their turn comes to say how they are going to vote. Up gets the leader of the delegation, a Senator perhaps, or the State's Governor. He is for X, he says, and everybody knows that X will now get the nomination. Then there is wild excitement.

But although the real drama is started behind the scenes, there is plenty of action on the floor of the Convention hall from the moment the Convention opens till when it ends — with everybody exhausted. At the outset, each state is called upon in alphabetical order to say whether it wants to propose a candidate; a State may offer a candidate, or it may yield to another State. But as soon as a candidate's name is put up, there breaks out that particular bedlam for which Conventions are famous. The nominating State breaks away from its chairs and starts marching round and round the hall, blowing bugles, waving flags, shouting, singing and cheering. Other State delegations — or those parts of State delegations who also support that candidate — join in. The pantomime lasts sometimes for as long as two hours — the idea being that the louder and longer the noise, the more popular that candidate is, and the better his chances.

As in the case of the Conventions which bring users and exhibitors from all over Europe to Olympia, Earls Court and Wembley, the Chicago Convention gives the people who live there a chance to see the political leaders of both parties at close quarters. Many of them are on the political leaders of both parties of the most powerful Americans in such industries as the steel and meat packing industries have fully added the Democratic banner.





To Europe and New York via Brussels

Developing Civil Aviation

Planes of the present and pilots of the future. Above, an Israel National Airlines plane being serviced at Lydda, as a flight of Air Force fighters roars overhead. At left, a youthful member of the Aero Club "swings the prop."

Photos by Shishkin and Schlesinger

By ARNON AVINER

DURING 1951 nearly 200,000 air travellers, including more than 100,000 immigrants passed through Lydda airport. The airport saw more than 63,000 overseas arrivals and departures, and over 19,000 passengers to and from the Negev. During the same period some 3,500 tons of freight were loaded and offloaded plus nearly an additional 500 tons handled in transit. This teeming activity was the result of 3,534 plane movements at Lydda alone. The national carriers El Al and Arkia handled 89,632 passengers totalling some 55m. passenger miles and 6.2m. ton-miles.

National aviation enterprises including El Al, Arkia, Chim-Avir and the Aero Club logged an average of 1,500 flying hours per month. The volume of civil aviation activity, when measured in terms of passenger and ton-miles, exceeds the sum-total of Persia, Iraq, Syria, Lebanon and Trans-Jordan.

The problems which beset Israel civil aviation have grown in direct proportion to its expansion. Ordinarily, a country faced with the task of building up its own commercial air fleet, has the choice of one or all of the following areas of activity:

- The development of internal air services, i.e., the full utilization of airspace exclusively under the State's control.
- The introduction of medium range feeder services to neighbouring States.
- The progressive introduction of long-range international air services.

Reversed Procedure

However, our commercial aviation career began from the wrong end, as geograhic and political considerations decisively influenced aviation policy from the outset. Well aware of Israel's regional isolation and on the other hand anticipating the major role that international air commerce would play in building the State, in-gathering the Exiles, and preserving security, the authorities did not wish to rely on foreign carriers, and so El Al was conceived.

The very political factors which made a long-range international air carrier a necessity also prevented a similar development in the field of medium range air transport to the neighbouring States.

What is less easy to comprehend is the fact that so little has been done to further the development of internal air services in Israel. Viewed from a purely commercial stand-point it seems doubtful whether scheduled passenger services activated by conventional aircraft are feasible. The limited size of the country, the peculiar distribution of population, the fact that the average distance between all towns exceeding a population of 10,000 is only 35 miles, the lack of sufficient airfields, all these indicate that the aeroplane is not an economic proposition. Large commercial transport helicopters would be an answer to this problem.

The shortage of hard currency has not only impeded progress but during the past twelve months has more than once jeopardized the delicate structure of Israel's civil aviation. In spite of the fact that El Al carried more passengers and freight in 1951 than in 1950 the efficiency factor has decreased. Lack of spare-parts influenced maintenance and played havoc with schedules.

Tickets High

Ticket fares have been raised to an extent that not only will the total amount of travel decrease but many people who would have normally used the aeroplane will now endeavour to travel by ship. The relation between sea and air travel has always been one of the outstanding features in the transport history of this country. The exit figures for the period January-April 1951 show that 12,213 people left by air as against only 7,221 by ship. This ratio may be expected to change this year.

These are some of the causes and effects. But the picture would be incomplete without mentioning the man-power and training aspects involved. Although the number of foreigners employed by El Al and other aviation enterprises has recently been reduced, Israel is still completely dependent on outsiders for the effective operation and maintenance of aircraft. Foreign personnel employed in key-posts cost the State a very large sum in hard currency; if we try to visualize what would happen if the international situation suddenly demanded the return of all foreign personnel, then we must conclude that El Al is still far from achieving the object for which it was created. It is not enough to own the equipment if we do not have the personnel to operate it.

Lack of adequately trained air and ground personnel has increased at an alarming rate all over the world. Even the vast educational apparatus of the United States and Great Britain has been unable to satisfy the ever increasing demand for trained man-power. Also the shortage has caused an inflation of salaries and we must be thankful indeed to those foreigners who remain with us until we are well able to stand on our own feet.

In spite of the many economic difficulties no retrenchment is possible. An efficient Government structure must be established, not only to deal with civil aviation problems, but also to coordinate policy and planning of both military and civil air establishments. In this way duplication of effort could be partially eliminated, also any expansion of civil air training must go hand in hand with the establishment of an intermediate air transport structure. The best kind of training is experience gained progressively.

The recent raising of the status of Civil Aviation Dept., and the choice of a new director (Mr. A. Pankus) is a first indication of Government's awareness of the issues involved. But in addition we need an Air Council or an "Aviation Policy Coordinating Board" super-imposed on all elements of national air-power. Its tasks would be:

1. To formulate an overall air-power policy and to lay the foundations for a definite programme circumscribing all aspects of aviation.
2. To coordinate current planning and development activities between the military and civil air establishments.

This Coordinating Board we did not take over the duties of the Ministry of Communications, the Dept. of Civil Aviation or the Defence Ministry and the Air Force. It should become a forum which, through consultations on the highest level, would evaluate our potential air power prospects and recommend a programme generally agreed upon by all parties. The primary function of the Board must be: "To get the maximum out of the available in the most economic manner."

It may be possible to raise the standard of the Aero Club by means of more effective Government assistance. If suitable equipment is made available and part of the individual training costs are covered by Government funds and are advanced to trainees, then both the primary (Private Pilot licence) and the secondary flight training stage could be handled by the Club. Part of the individual training requirements of the various commercial operators might also be covered by Government funds.

Doubtful Benefits Of Chinese Land Reform

By O. M. Green

LONDON.—A RECENT official report by Peking says that by August 31 last year 310,000,000 peasants have benefited by the Communists' land reforms. By now, this number has probably much increased, as land reform has been extended in south-west China. Here, the Communists have frankly admitted that local conditions obliged them to go slowly with redistribution of land.

Nothing is more loudly advertised by Peking radio than the joy of the peasants under their new conditions. But a good deal of information has lately reached London supported by statements from Communist sources, which suggests that these claims are not altogether trustworthy.

When the Communists confiscated all land, the general scale of redistribution was one mow (about a sixth of an acre) per head not including women and children. Those whose sons were serving in the Red Army or had belonged to the Communist Party and were killed in the revolution were allowed twice this amount. In practice this does not seem to have worked as originally planned.

Before the war the average amount tilled by a farmer was three mow (about half an acre). Under the Communists' redistribution the average holding is two mow per farmer in the north where population is thinnest; but in the more crowded centre, east and south, the farmer got only a trifle over one mow. A recent report by Tu Zen-Shen, vice-chairman of the Central and South China Land Reform Commission, states that 68,000,000 people had to share between them only 69,000,000 mow.

This would mean a very meagre existence even if the farmer kept all the produce of his land for himself. But, according to a report by General Yeh Chien-Ying, Governor of Kwangtung province, published recently by the Nan Fan Daily of Canton, the Kwangtung farmer has to pay many different local taxes which, added to the Central Government's farm tax, leave him considerably less than half the grain he produces. All taxation has to be paid in kind and there is reason to think that the Kwangtung farmer is not worse off than others.

Another Communist paper, the "New China Daily" of Chungking in West China, reported last January that of 250 farmers examined in the Louhsien district in southern Szechuan there were 170 poor peasant families, a quarter of whom did not get enough to eat. Nearly 80 per cent had no water-buffalo, that indispensible beast. The average purchasing power per family was about $4 a year.

The real problem of China is that there is not enough land to go round among the peasants. Redistribution as enforced by the Communists only reduces the economic efficiency of the farms by reducing their size and thus lowers the standard of living, quite apart from any question of the taxation they must bear.

Not Enough Land

One deep cause of anxiety among the peasants of South China at least is believed to be that they have been given no title-deeds for the land distributed to them, and land without a title-deed is to the Chinese peasant meaningless. Possibly the reason for this is, as Communist writers have plainly stated, that collectivization of all land, in place of small peasant holdings, is their ultimate aim, for which the way is being prepared by increasing numbers of State farms.

There is, indeed, much reason to believe that the peasants are far from happy under their new masters. That is not to suggest that the Communists' authority is in any way threatened, although the overthrow of every dynasty has begun in peasant risings. But one indication that the Communists themselves are disturbed in mind can perhaps be seen in the special instructions given by the Peking Government to the new Reformed Church of China. The Church was told that it must make the peasants understand the meaning of the land reform. (OFNS)

ISRAEL MOTIFS IN NEW YORK

AMERICA'S "Independent Film Journal" reports in a recent issue that "Israel art, fashions and merchandise were played up by Abraham and Strauss, a leading Brooklyn department store, in conjunction with the Park Avenue Theatre world premiere of "Faithful City," a film made in Israel which RKO Pictures is distributing.

"The store carried an Israel motif throughout; arranged appropriate window displays; conducted a special auditorium programme at which the stars and producer-director of the film appeared; ran newspaper ads on the theme, 'Eyes on Israel,' to play up the promotion."

Radio Review
Familiar Voices

I WONDER how long it will be before Kol Yisrael is renamed Kol Shmuel. Last week on Saturday evening, I switched on and there was Shmuel Rosen conducting his weekly quiz. Then on Monday he appeared again with a quiz for young people. On Tuesday at "Noah's Ark" the highlight was a quiz — conducted by Shmuel Rosen. On Wednesday evening he was back in more serious mood presenting a poetry anthology, but half-an-hour later he had got back to the "Noah's Ark" to conduct "Who knows Twenty?". On Thursday evening there was an electricity cut round my way, but as the radio came back on towards the 11 p.m. news it was playing a musical feature introduced by — Shmuel Rosen.

Now there is no doubt that Shmuel Rosen is one of the most popular radio figures in the country and I suppose it is inevitable that he should be fully exploited. But there is always the danger of overdoing a good thing, that "surfeiting the appetite may sicken, and so die." It would be a shame to kill the goose that lays the golden quiz and it would be advisable to let Shmuel Rosen concentrate on a limited number of programmes in which he can fully utilise his capacity for bonhomie, and remove him from other chores including announcing, for which his voice is too light-weight anyway.

Few Personalities

It remains an unfortunate fact that we have developed very few radio personalities. Another one is Yitzchak Shimoni — he is about the only broadcaster who can bring a chuckle into his voice (his Wine selection on Galei Zahal last Saturday was a gem). A few other regular members of the broadcasting staff have developed a competent technique. Otherwise, there is no current broadcaster who has learnt to talk with, and not at, the listeners. As Queen Victoria complained of Gladstone, we are always being addressed as a public meeting. No-one ever seems to be speaking just to us; our broadcasters tend to sound as if they were addressing the entire Israel public, with one eye on posterity. Even the morning recipe becomes a world-shattering event.

Listeners from English-speaking countries will know just how effective a good broadcast can be. They may remember J. B. Priestley, who became one of the family, sitting in the other armchair and chatting away. They may recall Quentin Reynolds' famous wartime talks when he chose his victim and addressed him directly, producing a shattering sequence of verbal knock-outs. They may even recollect Max Beerbohm musing to himself and, as it were, letting the microphone overhear him. These are great broadcasters and we have much to learn from them. Our speakers have yet to discover the confidential manner which makes a broadcast telling. Even our single comedian, in the weekly 'Noah's Ark' feature, refers to his contribution as a 'feuilleton' which gives away the fact that it is essentially not for radio. The lack of proper microphone exploitation accounts for the absence of contact and for the consequent dullness that creeps so often into our programmes.

AUDIO

ON THE AIR

JERUSALEM, 497 M.; HAIFA: 249 M.; TEL AVIV: 43.8, 31.3 & 202.8 M.

FIRST PROGRAMME

NEWS: Hebrew 7 a.m. (tomorrow 8.30 a.m.), 7.30 p.m. 12.00 N., 1.30, 6.15, 8.30 and 11.00 p.m. Arabic Programme (including News): 8.00 a.m., 2.15 and 6.30 p.m.

TODAY

6.30 a.m. Service. 6.35 Exercises. 6.45 Musical Clock (R). 7.15 Melodies (R). 8.30 Oriental Music. 8.40 Close Down. 10.30 a.m. Music While You Work (R). 11.00 Music (R). 12.03 Programme for Hospitals. 12.30 Ballet Music (R). 1.45 Break for Music (R). 3.00 Close Down.

4.00 p.m. Kaleidoscope Shabbat. 4.30 Children's Hour. 5.00 Classical Request Programme: Mendelssohn: 6 Sonatas. 7.00 Variety (R). 7.00 Programme Announcements. 7.10 Light Music (R). 7.45 Talk. 8.00 Community Singing. 8.15 Interlude. 8.30 Bible Reading. 8.40 Story. 9.00 Friday Night Concert: Works by Tschaikowsky. 9 Brochure. 10.30 Voice of Israel (R). 11.00 Close Down.

TOMORROW

7.30 a.m. Exercises and Melodies. 8.40 Light Music (R). 9.00 Morning Concert: Works by Purcell, Jacques Ibert, Handel, Geoffrey Bush, Hugo Wolf & Leonard Bernstein. 10.00 Music and Quiz (R). 10.30 Literary Causerie. 11.00 Concert Hall: Works by Mozart & Haydn. 11.45 Current Affairs. 12.30 Records (R). 1.00 Theatre Programme. 1.45 Classical Recordings (R). 3.00 Close Down.

4.00 p.m. Light Music. 4.45 Opera. 7.00 Variety (R). 7.30 Programme Announcements. 7.40 Talk. 7.55 Exercises. 8.00 Musical Clock. 8.45 Games in the Studio. 9.00 Questions & Answers by Dr. Bergman. 9.30 Bible Reading. 9.40 Music. 9.45 Newsreel. 9.60 "Kenyadi." 9.01 "Melogah Melka." 9.30 Folk Dances (R). 10.00 Opera Music. 11.05 Close Down.

SECOND PROGRAMME

6th, 22th, 31st, 43.9 M.

English News: 1.45 p.m., 10.15 p.m. French: 7.00 p.m.

Today: 4.00 p.m. Works by F. Delius (R). 4.45 Talk. 5.00 Programme for Yemenites. 7.30 Close Down.

Tomorrow: 4.00 p.m.: Music of Our Time (R). 4.45 "Macdonald Minor" (R). 5.00 Readings. 5.30 Legends. 5.50 Children's Hour. 6.30 Folk Songs (R). 6.55 Close Down.

Rai Bam Logels (25.7 M.): 11.15 a.m. Reading & Legends. 11.30 Music & Quiz. 11.45 Spiritual Testament. 11.15 Popular Israel Music. 11.50 Bible. 11.45 Spiritual Testament. 12.00 Israel Old Masters. 11.00 Historical Music.

ARMY PROGRAMMES (49.6, 210, 227, & 370 M.): 8.30 Operettas. 6.35 Radio Readings. 6.55 Evening Light Concert: Works by Handel, Bach & Haydn. 7.30 This Week's Events. 7.40 Opera. 8.05 From the World of Music. 8.30 The Chief Rabbis. 10.05 Close Down. Tomorrow: 6.30 a.m. Opening. 6.35 Story of a Film. 7.00 Variety. 7.30 Today's Events. 7.35 Works by Bach & Mozart. 8.00 Opera & Operetta. 8.45 Dance Music. 10.00 Close Down.

VOICE OF ISRAEL: Hebrew Broadcasts: 6.8.30 p.m. (11, 16, 19 & 25 M.): Today: "The Promise." Tomorrow: What America is Reading.

Classified Advertisements

Published on Sundays — Wednesdays — Fridays
Accepted daily at our office

IN JERUSALEM: Ruby Mansions (2.30 p.m.—3 p.m.)
IN TEL AVIV: 19 Yehuda Hamaccabi (2.30 p.m.—4 p.m.)
15 Robert Friedman (Hayarkon Square) (2.30 p.m.—4 p.m.)
IN H A I F A: 211 Herzl Street (2.30 p.m.—4 p.m.)
IN HAIFA-BAT GALIM: 7 Rehov Lassner
And through all recognized advertising agencies.

ANTIQUES

ANTIQUES of all periods bought and sold. Oscar Schmerzler, 24, Shmuel Ha-Nagid, Jerusalem. P.O.B. 676. Tel. 3612.

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Don't Miss The Fun of browsing at our Second-Hand Department. THE HEATED BOOKSHOP 3 Rehov Hahavatzelet, Jerusalem.

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FOR SALE: 2-month-old pedigree black cocker spaniel, males. Apply: c/o Litvak, Ben Shemen, near Lydda.

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FLAT REQUIRED 4 rooms, Rehovia or vicin. Apply No. 13046, P.O.B. 81, Jerusalem.

DOUBLE bedroom to Rehovia to let to a quiet gentleman. Write No. 13045, P.O.B. 81, Jerusalem.

TO LET: 3-roomed flat, all conveniences, quiet, Jerusalem. Exclusive Mash. 27 Rehov Hahavatzelet, Jerusalem. Monday and Tuesday from 5-7 p.m. only. No agents.

ROOMS centrally located, very nicely furnished. Jerusalem, to let immediately to quiet gentleman or summer guest. Apply: P.O.B. 1947, Jerusalem.

FURNISHED flat, 2 rooms, Rehovia, refrigerator and central heating. To let to young couple for 1½ years. No. 14481, P.O.B. 81, Jerusalem.

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TO LET for one year, furnished two-roomed flat. Villas, cottages, houses, flats, furnished rooms, business properties, Information Schoenn, Ahuza, Rehov Mapu, Haifa.

OFFERED, Central Hadar, room with conveniences, suitable for one to two persons, wanted 2-roomed flat. Tel-Nof Ltd., Nevo Shamen, Wadi Jamal, Bat Galim. Apply: No. 21440, P.O.B. 1073, Haifa.

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REMOVALS Packing-Storing Cars. 6 Rehov Ben Yehuda. Tel. 3783, Jerusalem.

GIFTS—SOUVENIRS

MAPS Universities, Bookseller, 7 Princess Mary Ave., Jerusalem, offers a unique collection of genuine old maps and views of Jerusalem and the Holy Land. Also reproductions of historical interest and charming as pictures.

HOTELS—PENSIONS

BENHADAS Pension, Gerson Colony, Jerusalem. Tel. 3713. Full board. Book in advance. Beautiful surroundings. Excellent service.

LESSONS

HEBREW NEW COURSES for beginners and advanced (centre of town and Talbieh) will begin next week. Details and registration daily 4-6 p.m. Zvi School, Rehov Hanevi'im, Abyssinian House, Jerusalem.

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EXPERIENCED shorthand-typist (female), Hebrew-English-French-German, seeks part-time work in big enterprise. Apply: P.O.B. 4033, Tel Aviv.

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FOR SALE, Stamp collection, "Turkey" above 1,500 fine. Fra Zanetzia at H.-160. Apply "Turkey," P.O.B. 1036, Tel Aviv.

MISCELLANEOUS

"VALET" Laundry & Dry Cleaning, Haifa-agency, 3 Rehov Herzel, and 61 Carmel Avenue, Wadi Jamal, Bat Galim. Apply: The quickest and most reliable service.

PURCHASE—SALE

HAFT shortage, push-chairs, high-chairs and prams purchased for cash, exchange or sale. Hakol-Kakol, Jerusalem. 12-5 p.m.

TYPEWRITER sales for sale. Phone 3232, Jerusalem, 2.30 to 4.30 p.m. and after 6 p.m.

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FOR SALE: Royal-de-Luxe, latest type radios, new, English dimensions. Apply: Maory Radiol, Rehovot-Rosh, Rav Ol, Tel Aviv.

PERSIAN carpets, Kirmani collection. Purchase, sale, repairing, exchange. Kermanian, 27 Rehov Hadassim, Tel Aviv.

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BAR-DAVID, Literary Agency, Talbieh, Jerusalem. Tel. 3226. Editing, proofreading of all kinds undertaken for abroad.

YOUNG man with office experience seeks congenial job. Perfect Hebrew, English, French, Arabic, typing and correspondence, speaking knowledge of accountancy. Write No. 134, Rehovot, Rassco Glen.

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CIVIL ENGINEER B. Sc. — 10 years' experience — seeks responsible job. No. 13973, P.O.B. 1125, Tel Aviv.

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Jerusalem English Immigrant with family, waiting completion "Aliyah," seeks 11/2 furnished rooms for 2/3 months from end of July. Generous to owner. Reasonable offers. Phone 3239.

ADVERTISING AGENCY REQUIRES AGENTS all over Israel. Apply: P.O.B. 1220, JERUSALEM.

First class DRIVER Reliable, experienced, knows the country, speaks English, Hebrew, German, seeks position. Apply: No. 14197, P.O.B. 81, Jerusalem.

Wanted experienced ENGLISH TYPIST knowledge of Hebrew or German desirable. Please apply to Hamishlahat Insurance Service, 28 Rothschild Blvd., Tel Aviv, between 9—10 a.m.

EXPERIENCED AGENT with connections — widely introduced with car and office in Tel Aviv Wants Suitable Offers. No. 1422, Gordon Bar Advertising, 31 Allenby Rd., Tel Aviv (Corner Rehov Hashalom).

WANTED ARCHITECT or ARCHITECTURAL DRAUGHTSMAN with practical experience. (Also for detailing) Please apply stating curriculum vitae, attaching copies of testimonials to No. 14210, P.O.B. 81, Jerusalem.

WANTED Housed Pharmacist with knowledge of languages, good knowledge of Hebrew, with local experience, to manage pharmacy in settlement near Haifa. P.O.B. 787, HAIFA.

South African Carpenter with many years overseas and local experience, up-to-date MACHINERY & Substantial TEL AVIV Showroom SEEKS SUITABLE PARTNER WITH PREMISES. Write: No. 16176, P.O.B. 1125, Tel Aviv.

FOR SALE for private reasons, first class successful COMMERCIAL ENTERPRISE. Technical line comprising varied stock. Regular supply according to quota system secured. Non-expert may get necessary training. Attractive business proposal for quick buyer with IL.20,000 in cash. Write No. 303, Goldschlak Advertising, 19 Rehov Yechezkel, Mt. Carmel, HAIFA.

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SECRETARY (male or female): perfect knowledge of Hebrew and English; typing and general knowledge of Hebrew and English; typing and general experience in administrative work; shorthand an advantage. Interesting job for independent reliable worker.

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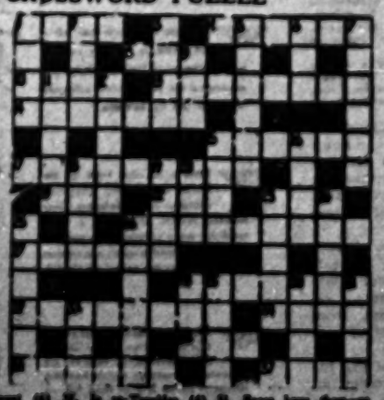
CROSSWORD PUZZLE



LAST WEEK'S SOLUTION

ACROSS—1. Nun. 4. Sword. 8. Cow. 10. Able. 11. Magician. 14. Hen-bane. 15. To-P-ee. 17. Shadrach. 21. Ha (Ha-ha). 22. Ta. 23. Ere. 24. Grandee. 26. Stands. 28. Amend. 32. Nine. 34. Rose. 35. Ewe (Wed.). 36. Ramon. 37. Rest.

DOWN—1. Nash. 2. Zeke. 3. Rose. 4. Sabbath. 5. Ware. 6. Rib. 7. Dan. 9. Wan. 12. Ha-ha. 13. Tree. 16. Pin. 18. Dan. 19. Ode. 20. Hen. 25. Ere. 27. Sow. 29. Mew. 30. Dine. 31. Dove. 33. Ewe. 34. Rest. 35. Ear. 36. Rod. 37. Ram. 38. Ten. 39. Ten. 40. Ten. 41. Ten. 42. Ten. 43. Ten. 44. Ten. 45. Ten. 46. Ten. 47. Ten. 48. Ten. 49. Ten. 50. Ten. 51. Ten. 52. Ten. 53. Ten. 54. Ten. 55. Ten. 56. Ten. 57. Ten. 58. Ten. 59. Ten. 60. Ten. 61. Ten. 62. Ten. 63. Ten. 64. Ten. 65. Ten. 66. Ten. 67. Ten. 68. Ten. 69. Ten. 70. Ten. 71. Ten. 72. Ten. 73. Ten. 74. Ten. 75. Ten. 76. Ten. 77. Ten. 78. Ten. 79. Ten. 80. Ten. 81. Ten. 82. Ten. 83. Ten. 84. Ten. 85. Ten. 86. Ten. 87. Ten. 88. Ten. 89. Ten. 90. Ten. 91. Ten. 92. Ten. 93. Ten. 94. Ten. 95. Ten. 96. Ten. 97. Ten. 98. Ten. 99. Ten. 100. Ten. 101. Ten. 102. Ten. 103. Ten. 104. Ten. 105. Ten. 106. Ten. 107. Ten. 108. Ten. 109. Ten. 110. Ten. 111. Ten. 112. Ten. 113. Ten. 114. Ten. 115. Ten. 116. Ten. 117. Ten. 118. Ten. 119. Ten. 120. Ten. 121. 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Problem Days for Parents

By Lisa Loewenberg

PARENTS and children have never been able to see eye to eye as the big holidays are celebrated. There are few parents who do not dread this thing and certainly nearly no children who do not look forward to it eagerly.

In Israel the holidays last for nearly two and a half months. The children of the communal settlements and the villages know what to do with their time, but what about those in the cities?

For smaller children there is practically no recreation in the big towns, and none at all in Tel Aviv. While the town has grown and incorporated Jaffa and traffic in the streets has increased, no new parks have been planned and no swimming-pools built. The playgrounds for children are the narrow streets, the few squares and infrequent small parks.

The natural summer-resort for Tel Avivians is the beach, but now swimming is prohibited. The black flag is a symbol of the coast which once offered opportunities for recreation even to the poorest. Promenades have been built by the municipality, cafes and hotels have been erected, but they attract only the rich and the tourists and an occasional worker who enjoys the view. The beach is deserted, the water polluted, the evil smell often reaches the promenade.

What alternatives are offered to the parents of these small children and most young people? What has the Municipality, aware of the polluted waters here, not only to remedy this state of affairs, but also to offer some temporary compensation? Little is known about an attempt to improve the situation as far as the beach is concerned, and certainly there are no signs of parks and swimming-pools being planned.

High Cost

Many working mothers face a serious problem. They know that their children, whose nutrition is far from ideal under existing circumstances, should at least enjoy the benefits of sea-bathing. But the Tel Aviv beach being prohibited, there remains only Bat Yam or Herzlia, both rather far removed from the town. The trip there is not only costly, but also takes a lot of time. If an arrangement for toddlers is made, the prices charged are exorbitant, often far higher than the net amount earned by a working mother. Camps, though the most satisfactory solution of the holiday problem for the working mother, are generally out of their financial range altogether. The prices are between IL.50-100 monthly, not a sum easily afforded by any government official or wage-earner. The Municipality has done nothing to facilitate transport or to compensate the disappointed tax-payers of the town by arranging cheap camps. Its clubs, schools and kindergartens are closed and all it has to offer to the children are its streets, noisy, not the clean and far from safe.

Wherever you go you hear children weeping and shouting. The mothers, standing in their queues, cajole their darlings in a vain effort to keep track of their children without giving up their places in the queue, and all those who drive a car or a bicycle know from experience about all the unforeseen events to consider these days. A little girl of three will dash in front of your wheels and when you get your car to stop at the last moment, a screaming mother will follow in her wake. Little boys of five, six years play football in the streets, and a ball gone astray while a car is already approaching will often tempt a child to throw himself in front of the vehicle.

Tel Aviv beach as it was before pollution from city sewers. Thousands gathered the sun within a few minutes from their homes.

Unsupervised Play

But not only is the security and health of children endangered, but the influence of the street is not conducive to good behaviour. Unsupervised by adults, left to themselves and their own ideas of play, these children indulge in cruelty to their weaker comrades, begin with mischievous acts which may seem funny at first but often amount to criminal transgressions after some time, and in general show all those symptoms which slum children develop in over-crowded towns.

The case of the older school children is only slightly better. Our by no means progressive method of examining children who are weak pupils in some subjects before it is decided whether they can stay in the class, is of some use in so far as it occupies the children, though it also prevents them from enjoying their vacation. They are at least confined to their houses and are busy, and though movement, change, physical activity and happiness are not accorded to them, they are at least not directly endangered.

The members of the youth movements have found another, more commendable solution. They have arranged work-camps in the communal settlements where they help themselves while they help the country. The Kibbutzim also appealed to the youth not organized in the youth movements, and many of them would have been willing to volunteer had any official help, at least organizationally, been forthcoming. If the Department had provided that assistance, it would have led the accumulated energy of many youngsters, which has tended dangerously to express itself recently by acts of violence, into productive channels and done its share to curtail juvenile delinquency.

Working Youth

There are, however, many children for whom no holiday, even of the poorest kind, is possible; those who work for their upkeep or at least their annual school-fees (something like IL.300). Since most of them are also forced to work during the school-year it should be made possible for them to have some assistance and to enjoy at least part of their vacations.

The recent rise of school fees has in general led to an additional deterioration in the standard of high school since learning has become a privilege of those with means, not always the most gifted among the population. If the poor but gifted pupils could be coupled in the maintenance of clubs etc., their problem would not be solved, but their work would at least be constructive and they would have a chance to continue with their studies.

The public must recognise the fact that it is not enough to condemn acts of youthful violence, and that something must be done to eliminate the causes. Holidays could be a blessing to our city children, but in the absence of proper planning and facilities, precautions must be taken to prevent them from becoming an additional danger.

Peak Tourist Year In Britain

By a Special Correspondent

LONDON, TUESDAY.

Tourist officials here estimate that Great Britain will gather in at least $500,000,000 this summer from a record-breaking 250,000 U.S. visitors. Tourism is this country's No. 1 dollar-earning industry, and the British Travel and Holidays Association expects that at least 70,000 foreign visitors will spend an average of 17 days here by the end of September, when the holiday season is over.

The prime reason for a peak tourist year in Britain is the inauguration of high-speed, low-cost Trans-Atlantic airline flights.

Pan American World Airways, pioneer for international tourist-class air service, in keen competition with other lines, had more than 2,000 applications in New York requesting tourist passage to Europe in May. The one-way fare from New York to London by first-class air travel is $396; by tourist travel, $270. More than 3,500 reservations have been requested for June tourist flights.

Seven new Douglas Super-6 Clippers (DC-6B's), capable of carrying 85 passengers each, were put into Trans-Atlantic service on May 1.

Middle Group

Last year Britain earned $100,000,000 from 160,000 U.S. travellers, British tourist officials estimate. This year's anticipated $125,000,000 revenue from Americans is a conservative figure for the Travel Association believes that more than the estimated 200,000 U.S. visitors will come to England.

They point out that, with lower fares, international travel no longer is the monopoly of the very wealthy. Many Americans in the middle-income group are expected to travel abroad for the first time.

Pan American predicts that Super-Y's will be carrying 8,000 passengers from the U.S. to Europe each week when the holiday season gets in full swing. Not all these travellers will be spending their entire vacations in England, but almost all will allot some time and dollars for a look around London.

NANA

Japanese Kimono Variations

By Ray Falk

TOKYO. — As a result of the Japanese textile industry's introduction of new lines of design and new high quality silks and colours at a series of fashion shows just concluded in Tokyo and Osaka, mlady may wear a modernized Japanese kimono specially redesigned for American women as an evening gown at the Waldorf-Astoria next season.

To give the fashion revues the attention they deserved, the sponsors, Sangyo Keizai Press, brought from New York four Powers models to show off the dresses, all created by Japan's leading designer, Mrs. Chiyo Tanaka.

Greatest sighs of admiration were drawn by a scene titled "New Kimonos." Here Mrs. Tanaka adopted various features of the kimono for afternoon and evening dress. The "New Kimono" is healthier and permits more activity. The obi sage is taken off the chest and tied — loosely and comfortably — around the midriff. Sleeves are shortened and the tuck at the waist has been replaced by a western tuck and gathering. The neckline featured the off-the-nape triangle of the kimono.

The show stopper was a number called "Azaria," a red evening kimono with a silver sage. A stole of matching material can be switched to a hair veil. As portrayed by Powers model Charlotte Payne, it drew sighs of envy from the audience. Miss Payne plans to take a collection of Mrs. Tanaka's modernized Japanese dresses back to New York for a series of private showings.

Mrs. Tanaka feels that dressy Japanese styles will go well in the U.S., but she doesn't have much hope for her beach and sports ensembles. The high-class fashions could succeed because of the high quality of Japanese silks and the richness of colours used.

The shows at the Kabuki Theatre in Osaka and at the Imperial Theatre here were enormously successful. The young matronly Japanese audiences applauded generously. The stage settings had been designed by a famous Japanese painter, Jiro Yoshiwara. There were elevator entrances, box openings, down stairways, and pirouettes through the wall.

Startling Innovation

Having the fashion show in the Kabuki Theatre was a startling innovation. The Kabuki is the traditional, old Japanese drama, and the presence of the Powers models made one realize that Japan continues to have one foot in the 20th century and another in the 17th. Thousands of Japanese women —school girls, young matrons, dressmakers—came to each performance. Some performances were overcrowd, with standees in the third balcony. All were wide-eyed and a little envious —for these American girls and the clothes they wore are far different from their drab, daily attire.

The Sangyo Keizai Press fashion shows have been such hits that the textile makers and the sponsors are now thinking of an annual event. If Italian fashions have overtaken those of Paris in the American women's heart, they reason, then why not Japanese fashions? After all the opponents were, didn't our film, "Sayonara," win a Hollywood Oscar, after Italian films for years had received much American acclaim?

NANA

DRESSED UP COTTONS

Originals to The POST by Tigest Gershoni.

Summer Fruit Desserts

By Molly Lyons Bar-David

"FRUIT in Season" is as fine as any dessert, and to vitamin-starved Israelis, this season of fruit a-plenty is season for festive joy. Serve fruit chilled and fresh, or if you wish, some of the following recipes will be fun preparing and make good eating.

While the single fig, for instance, and local cashews are not the best to eat, but they are very good as apple sauce, or baked, or in a pie. If you can't spare sugar, you'll find that the honey which we got on ration this month will do as a wonderful substitute.

Baked Apples

They are delicious hot or cold. Core the apples, even the tiny ones, and pare just a little of the top of each. Place in a baking dish. Fill cavities with prunes. Dot with margarine and add a little water to the dish. Bake in a moderate oven until apples are tender. Baste often during the baking. Serve with prune sauce and liquor. For variation you can add cinnamon to the sugar, and if you have any of the flavored raisin cakes left, bake one per apple in lieu of apricots. If you like honey you'll find cashews a fine blend with it.

Grapes

Serve grapes in their natural glory with a pair of shears and a finger bowl for each person. But if you must go in for cookery obviously, you'll find that grapes go to excellent partnership with other fruits in making a delicious summer fruit soup. There's almost no recipe for fruit soup (about all we say that you get in most fruits, cook them, sweeten to taste, add lemon juice and if you like, thicken with a little cornflour, serve very cold.

Fig Delight

The figs will soon be available, so keep this recipe, which is one of my favourites. First put jelatin through a strainer to remove excess liquid. Add sugar and vanilla to the firm jelatin and beat up well. Now beat up equal amount of thick sour cream with equal amount of sugar and grated figs, until you have a nice smooth pulp. Whip in the jelatin. Chill and serve in sherbet glasses.

Broiled Grapefruit

Sprinkle halves of grapefruit with sugar or spread with honey. Dot with margarine. Place on broiler rack 4 inches from flame, and broil very slowly. Add a little sherry or port. Serve hot.

Melon Surprise

Choose a large watermelon or sugar melon. With a sharp knife cut out a circular piece from the top of the melon. Carefully remove all seeds and strings. With a ball cutter, cut balls of pulp from the interior of the melon. Combine melon with any other fruits you wish such as grapes or bananas or watermelon balls—sprinkle lightly with sugar, and flavour with kirsch. Cointreau or other liqueur. Fill melon with mixed fruits, replace piece cut from top and chill thoroughly. Serve melon on a bed of chopped ice and garnish with leaves.

Watermelon Melange

Choose a large watermelon split the long way. Remove seeds and cut flesh with ball cutter. Chill shells. Refill with watermelon and combination fruits, white and black grapes, and any other mixed fruit desired. Serve on grape leaves. Fruit may be decorated with a fine white dry wine.

Baked Plums

Plums are plentiful this season. The pits are easily removed from the prune variety and so lend themselves well to this recipe. Cut prunes in half and remove pits. Arrange in baking dish and sprinkle with cinnamon. Pour over a little honey or a syrup made of sugar and a little water (about 2/3 sugar, 1/3 water). Dot with margarine, sprinkle lightly with sugar and bake until tender.

Fruit Dumplings

You can use almost any fruit in season for dumplings; apples and plums however are especially suited to this dessert. Here's how:

Biscuit Dough

2 cups flour, 4 tsps. baking powder, 1 tsp. salt, 2 tbsps. sugar, 1 cup milk, 1/4 cup fat (butter or margarine).

Mix dry ingredients, work in fat with fork or blender, add milk quickly. Toss on floured board; pat, roll, cut into squares, place in each a piece of fruit and a little sugar. Bring up corners, twist and pinch together and place dumplings side by side in a well greased pan. Pour over a little water sweetened with half the sugar and bake in a hot oven for about 45 minutes or until soup and well done. Serve hot smothered with any sauce in the pan.

Funds and Experts For Health Service

By Saih Cale

A T.B. demonstration centre, a model nursing college and rehabilitation services among the projects earmarked by the World Health Organization for Israel during the coming year. Altogether, $167,900 has been budgeted by the international medical organization to help improve Israel's health services, which exceeds manifold allocations granted in previous years.

The Israel delegation of two noted men who recently returned from the W.H.O.'s fifth annual assembly at Geneva reported that the inactivity of the Eastern Mediterranean regional headquarters, caused by the Arab League's refusal to cooperate with Israel, had been discussed by the Assembly in detail and referred to the next meeting of the Executive Board for further consideration. The entire problem will, if there is no drastic improvement meanwhile, be brought up again at the next World Health Assembly in May next year.

Way Found

Despite what during the past year amounted to Israel's virtual banishment from the Council, whose seat is in Alexandria, the W.H.O. has nevertheless found a way to be in contact with Israel and to offer the Health Ministry far-reaching services and fund allocations. Several experts, both of the Central Headquarters and of the Alexandria Office, visited this country last winter and spring to discuss various projects with the Ministry. These projects, which were then finalized at Geneva, include:—

Rehabilitation: The W.H.O. will send several experts to Israel, including an instructor for physiotherapy (for two years), as well as equipment for a newly erected rehabilitation centre at Sarafand. A school for physiotherapists, to service also the Tel Hashomer Hospital, will be attached to the centre, with Sarafand to specialize in polio rehabilitation, and Tel Hashomer in that of paraplygics. Fellowships abroad, totalling $8,000 will be made available for the training of Israel specialists.

T.B. demonstration centre will be set up in ... including a model ... for outpatients ... a diagnostic laboratori... is to become the M... a demonstration area for ...gating ... Nurses. Training. A central specialists.

Nursing college will be set up at Sarafand, for which the W.H.O. will provide two nurse nurses and one educator for a period of two years, teaching equipment and textbooks. Three-year courses will be run, as well as a post-graduate seminary for qualified nurses who will then teach the profession at other *Research.* A central diagnostic nursing colleges.

laboratory and serum and vaccine institute will be set up, with the W.H.O. sending experts and part of the equipment and granting fellowships. The Institute's aim is the production of a variety of vaccines and sera needed in the country and hitherto imported from abroad.

Fellowships. Nearly 25 per cent of the organization's total allocation has been set aside for a large-scale fellowship programme. This includes special grants for post-graduate study abroad of zoonosis (animal-borne diseases), environmental sanitation and various fields of public health administration and hospital administration. Two scientists are already working at the antibiotics institute of Professor Chain in Rome, and more may follow.

Large Allocation

All these projects require that the Israel Government match the W.H.O. allocations by providing buildings and maintenance.

It will be recalled that the director-general of the W.H.O., Dr. Brock Chisholm, paid a short visit to Israel last September, while the Organization's teaching mission was here. The mission's report, which stressed the difficulties of budget shortages coupled with primitive conditions caused by the mass immigration of people with low health standards, may also have played a decisive part in the relatively large allocation to Israel of W.H.O. services.

UNICEF in Israel

THE Executive Board of the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund has recently granted Israel a credit of $300,000 to finance the supply to that country of the necessary equipment for bottling and refrigerating pasteurized milk and machinery for making milk bottles. It should be noted that this is the first UNICEF project of the kind in the Eastern Mediterranean.

In addition, Egypt and Syria have received credits of $165,000 and $35,000 respectively, for insect control, while Ethiopia has received $52,000 for BCG vaccination and Iraq $85,000 for malaria control.

In outlining the projects undertaken by UNICEF in the Eastern Mediterranean, Mr. C.A. Egger, UNICEF Regional Director for the area, stated that they would have long-term effects, that marked a new departure in UNICEF activities there, since the Fund had hitherto been mainly concerned with the solution of urgent problems.

The Executive Board has also appropriated $2,203,000 for Asian countries. The credits concerned are to be used for the control of tuberculosis, trachoma, malaria and yaws, and to finance various child and maternal welfare projects.

The total credits granted by the Executive Board to countries in Asia and the Eastern Mediterranean amount to $2,840,000.

BRIDGE By JERUSALEMITE

THE RUSSELL ROOSEN CONTEST

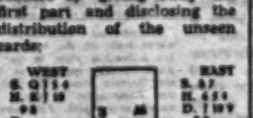
PROBLEM NUMBER TWO

S. A K 6 2
H. A Q
D. 8 7 6
C. 8 6 3 2

S. 10 9 3
H. 7 3 2
D. A K Q 4 3
C. A K

West leads the club queen and East gives the seven-spot, his highest club. Neither opponent has a suit of more than 5 cards; one opponent has a void. South makes 12 tricks at no-trumps. Had West started with one other suit, South would have been held to 11 tricks.

This is a toughee. We shall make things easier for our readers by giving away the first part and disclosing the distribution of the unseen cards:



Our readers are requested to find the correct play and defence and to show why the slam cannot be made if West starts with one of the other two suits. Beware of pitfalls!

Solution shall be published on Friday, July 25. Last day of entries: Sunday, July 20.

gardening notes

The Israel gardener should have no difficulty in cultivating a natural garden suited to the Mediterranean type. Certain shrubs and plants thrive without much attention, and require a minimum of expenditure and water.

A garden must not be planned after a certain pattern, but it should be in colour at all seasons. To speak of sequences of seasons in our country is not appropriate. The first rains in October or November usher in the fore-runners of spring while winter's harshness prevails for short intermittent periods. The scent of shrubs and undergrowth bring spring to its climax with gardens in full bloom. Our dry season normally turns the countryside into virtual desert. If plants are carefully selected for their water and vigour requirements, this season need not alter the general appearance of a garden.

A rock garden which does not depend wholly on true alpines but uses selected bushes like *Rosmarinus* and *Lavandula* planted on a crossing or as a border can be most attractive. Evergreen bushes such as *Laurus* and evergreen liners such as *Ligustrum* (commonly called Privet) help fill the all year round picture of a garden. There are many easy to grow plants which can be used in an unpretentious simple garden.

A. R.

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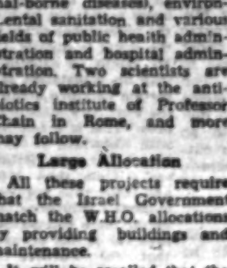
(Kevi)



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General Rules for the Beach-goer

1.) Care for cleanliness. Do not scatter paper and remnants of food.

2.) Whilst enjoying sports and games yourself, be careful not to hurt other people.

3.) Do not make unnecessary noise. Remember: the beach is a place for recreation and rest.

4.) Before exposing yourself to the sun apply "Velvets" cream to your skin. It protects the epidermis and gives easy and painless sun-tan.

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A TOYNBEEAN SYMPOSIUM

SURVEY OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS, 1938/9. THE WORLD IN MARCH 1939. Edited by Arnold Toynbee and Frank T. Ashton-Gwatkin. Oxford University Press. 548 pp.

"Though the lion's head might still glower sullenly across the North Sea and the Channel at a Continent once again in process of political unification under the hegemony of the Third Reich, had not the lion's Herculean body suffered a woeful metamorphosis into the scraggy shape of a Maltese goat, and his swinging tail into the elongated caudal appendage of a Chinese dragon, trailing limply round the indented southern coasts of Asia all the way from Suez to Hongkong?"

This startling piece of prose is taken from an essay by Professor Arnold Toynbee which serves as a general introduction to a symposium fortunately conducted for the most part by soberer stylists. It has become almost as dangerous to a reviewer's reputation to question Toynbee's judgments as to hint that T.S. Eliot may not be the greatest modern poet. I am conscious of the enormity of what I am proposing when I suggest that the purple richness of Toynbee's prose is the counterpart, and it may be the unconscious compensation, of a distressing absence of thought. Or so it seems to this reviewer (and to a few others). References is of course only to the volume under review, and in particular to the introductory essay, *The World Powers*, which seems to be the work of a man dictating in his bath from an assemblage of newspaper cuttings, and relying on rhetoric to conceal the hollowness of content. There are, fortunately, several more substantial contributions in this volume, or it would hardly be worth reading.

Best Essay

Far and away the best is that by Mr. H.C. Hillman on *The Comparative Strength of the Great Powers*. The author is an economist who knows and understands international politics — a rare enough combination in itself. He is also a writer with an infinite capacity for taking pains over such boring details as the output of the machine-tool industry in the leading industrial countries — By GEORGE LICHTHEIM a crucial factor in rearmament during the thirties — and the shrinking of world trade during the depression years, with special reference to the effect on Germany. After reading his 140 pages of close analysis, one ends with a feeling of surprise how anyone familiar with the economic facts of life could have imagined in 1939 that war with Germany was avoidable. He also makes it clear that, in economic terms alone, the whole Hitler episode made sense only if Germany could add the Ukraine to her South-East European conquests — a fact the Kremlin seems to have overlooked when it concluded the 1939 pact.

Familiar Theme

In contrast with Mr. Hillman, the other contributors are artists rather than scientists. That applies also to Mr. Martin Wight, whose lengthy essay on Germany and Eastern Europe has been much praised (though mainly by non-historians). History of course does not lend itself to exact quantification, and a purely scientific approach is out of the question. Mr. Wight, however, though a master of his subject, leans a little too heavily in the Toynbeean direction. Like Toynbee he is a metaphysician, even a theologian, of the historical process, although less given to rhetoric and more careful of facts. The proper description of his work is "brilliant." Most of it also has the merit of being sound, but now and then the philosopher takes wing, and the result is slightly disturbing. Mr. Wight, for example, mingles with his detestation of Hitler a certain horrified admiration for the Fuehrer's diabolical "greatness." This is a familiar theme with historians of the Toynbee school. The term "Satanic" slips easily from their typewriters, and Hitler thus acquires a posthumous significance undetected by the mere rationalist. To this reviewer it has always seemed that the Fuehrer was not merely horrible but also comic. The same applies to his grotesque minions, down to the unbelievable Himmler, who was a bloodthirsty filing-clerk, with not a shred of Dostoievsky about him. But Mr. Wight takes them all very seriously, and spends much thought weighing their status in the metaphysical scheme of things. It seems a waste of effort.

Professor Toynbee, Mr. Hillman and Mr. Wight, have all had adequate space put at their disposal. Their fellow-authors have been less lucky. Mr. D.R. Gillie, the "Manchester Guardian's" famous Paris correspondent, has only 19 pages in which to give a thumbnail sketch of French politics, and does it brilliantly. Mr. Crankshaw occupies the same amount of space with an able but speculative essay on the Soviet Union. Mr. Crankshaw is neither an historian nor an economist, and his knowledge of Marx is of the shoestring, or he would not have made the nonsensical statement that the modern Stalinists are closer to Marx in spirit than were the fathers of the Russian Revolution. Within these limitations, he does extremely well, especially when discussing Western foreign policy. One wonders nonetheless why the chapter was not allotted to a genuine expert. Perhaps the editors aimed at elegance rather than profundity — an error the Americans, whatever their faults, are not in the habit of making.

Surprises in Store

There are some minor essays, including one by Mr. George Kirk, which is of special interest to those concerned with the Middle East, — a vast field very inadequately covered here in 13 pages. To a hopeless task, Mr. Kirk has added the double handicap of political prejudice and an almost slavish copying of Professor Toynbee's vocabulary and method. He quotes Arthur Koestler as an authority on Zionism, translates Mr. Beeley's politics in.o academese, and generally does his best for his Arab friends. Fortunately his best is not very effective, since his style is shrouded in the familiar Toynbeean cliche's — the "dominant minority" and all the rest of it. Someone ought to write an essay on the connection between academic snobbery and romanticism in politics. In his recent volume of essays, *Avenues of History*, Professor Namier remarks in passing on Toynbee's inordinate affection for Islam — as a culture, not just as a political factor. He might have added that this is the obverse of Toynbee's dislike of the modern world. These genteel Anglo-Catholics, with their equally genteel dislike of democracy, are pro-Arab to a man. A pity the Arabs they so admire are in their turn enamoured of Stalin's "Chicago Plus," which offers them an escape from their torpor (or so they think). There are surprises in store for Mr. Kirk.

Mosaic: "Leaves" by Israel Rubinstein, Haifa.

Quislings in Holland

THE PURGE OF DUTCH QUISLINGS. —Emergency Justice in the Netherlands. By Henry L. Mason. Martinus Nijhoff. The Hague. 183 pp.

The author of this Ph. D. thesis of Columbia, who is at present teaching in the Department of Government at Louisiana State University, served during World War II as a U.S. Army Military Intelligence Officer and was stationed in the Low Countries in 1944-1948. He returned to Holland in 1948 and 1949 and conducted further research on his subject.

The great upheaval of the Nazi occupation left in its wake specific post-war social problems. "Collaboration" (the word itself acquired a pejorative meaning during the war) is one of them. For the psychologist, there is the interesting query as to what goes into the making of a traitor; for the sociologist and the jurist, there are the questions of retribution and also the circumstances of the purge, as well as its effects on the society in which it takes place.

Collaboration

The work deals with various aspects of collaboration in Holland: political (e.g. the N.S.B., Dutch Nazi Party, whose "leader" Anton Mussert was executed after the liberation), as well as military and economic. There was also collaboration by civil servants. When the Germans lost the war and evacuated Holland, mass arrests followed; the known maximum number at one time was reached on October 15, 1945, when 96,044 were imprisoned. The Dutch Government in London had empowered the M.G. (Militair Gezag, which was the vanguard of the Dutch Government in the liberated areas) to perform the necessary arrests; however, in the chaotic days immediately following the liberation, a variety of resistance organizations and sundry local officials had also proceeded with arrests on their own initiative. As could be expected, these events and the subsequent treatment of suspected collaborators in internment camps also led at times to injustice, cruelty and looting. Later, judicial action against collaborators was organized on certain levels; crimes of collaboration, including treason, had been excluded by the government-in-exile from the jurisdiction of the ordinary Dutch courts. To deal with Quislings, several courts and boards were set up.

The death penalty was used very sparingly; it was applied mostly against informers, the top N.S.B.-leaders and those volunteers for the German armed forces who had been officers in the Dutch army. Until December 1950, 138 death sentences had been pronounced; however, until that time only 36 collaborators had been executed; pardons had been granted, or were pending, in most other cases. In this connection, it is recalled that many Dutchmen protested when early in 1951 the death sentences of two German war criminals — Aus der Fuenten and Fischer — were changed to life prison terms, by use of the Minister of Justice's power of pardon. Both Germans had played prominent roles in the persecution and deportation of Dutch Jews. 104,000 Dutch Jews, or about 35 per cent of the pre-war total, were murdered by the Nazis.

In his preface, the author points out that the Dutch purge was not dominated by considerations of party politics, as was the case in other countries such as France, Italy or the Balkans. Dutchmen of all walks of life and of every opinion had been guilty in their assistance to the enemy and disagreements about purge measures did not follow class, religious or party lines. Problems of collaboration and purge could thus be studied in Holland in their purest form, without consideration of other factors. The study concludes with chapters on re-education and return into society of the Quislings, and also a tentative outlook into the future in the light of these past experiences.

Professor Mason has treated this complex question with clarity and rare understanding and he has provided students of contemporary history and political science with a searching and well-documented treatise.

FELIX E. FREUDMANN

POETRY AND THE PUBLIC

By LLOYD FRANKENBERG

In New York City in the spring of 1950 the Museum of Modern Art launched its [illegible] Poetry Center. Financed [illegible] the Museum hoped to [illegible] the American poet [illegible] Stevens, [illegible] Williams, Carlos [illegible] Marianne Moore, [illegible] Wallace Stevens, [illegible] Eliot, Kenneth Burke [illegible] discussing "Poetry as Translation"; Mary and Padraic Colum, on Irish poetry; a reading by the American poet Wallace Stevens, and a return engagement of E. E. Cummings.

Dylan Thomas' appearance at the museum came toward the end of a swift tour of the United States, in the course of which his impassioned Celtic inflections were heard by audiences from coast to coast. Three of these were at the Young Men's and Young Women's Hebrew Association's Poetry Center in New York City, which had made the arrangement for his American visit. One reading had been scheduled; the demand was such that two more were arranged.

Poetry Centre

The YMHA Poetry Centre has sponsored readings for many years, usually in one of its smaller halls. In 1949 for the first time it offered a full subscription series in the Kaufmann Auditorium. The results exceeded expectations but did not prepare the Centre for the first-night excitement of the 1950-1951 season. Many events were sold out far in advance, and subscription sales to the whole series went beyond 700, more than two-thirds of the seating capacity of the Auditorium. Crowds were turned away. To disappoint as few as possible, loudspeakers were installed to carry the programmes into the lounge.

The response to the series offered by the museum and Poetry Center is typical of what is happening all over the United States. Poets are reading more extensively, and to larger audiences, at colleges, universities, clubs, and community centers. William Carlos Williams, whose brilliantly vernacular poems won the National Book Award in 1950, and the American-born British poet, T. S. Eliot, were two poets who were very popular with American audiences.

The Bollingen prize, Dr. Edith [illegible] second [illegible] in the United States by inaugurating [illegible] series, and by [illegible] at New [illegible] Modern Art in the [illegible] itself there [illegible] outstanding [illegible] New York [illegible] form, of two [illegible] by British authors, "The Cocktail Party," by T. S. Eliot, and "The Lady's Not for Burning" by Christopher Fry.

Public Attitude

These phenomena reflect the change that is going on in the public's attitude toward poetry, especially contemporary poetry. As little as 15, or even 10 years ago, poetry was regarded more as something one should like rather than a source from which enjoyment could be derived.

There were notable exceptions, however — periods of intense, if unsustained, interest in poetry. In 1912, a magazine called "Poetry" introduced in quick succession a great variety of new talents and styles of poetry and launched off a series of controversies, debating such issues as "free verse" and "imagism." It was a time of causes and movements, much influenced by the political oratory and revivalist preaching of the day. Such talented and then unconventional American poets as Amy Lowell, Vachel Lindsay, Edna St. Vincent Millay, and Robert Frost charmed audiences throughout the country by reading their works.

Today's widespread interest in poetry goes beyond issues and controversies. The quality of audience response, as well as its size, indicates genuine appreciation and enjoyment. Possibly not all share the degree of enthusiasm of one listener, who was overheard saying to his wife, "It's like hearing Shakespeare recite Hamlet." But the atmosphere is universally one of friendly warmth and eager anticipation.

In these meetings sponsored by the YMHA Poetry Centre it is apparent from the outset that people have come prepared to be entertained. They greet the poets with more than polite applause. With tremendous spontaneity, and as the evening progresses it is evident that they are responding alertly and with pleasure to quite subtle shades of inflection and verbal interplay. They do not require to be shocked or shouted into attention; a quiet delivery reaches them just as effectively as the more dramatic reading.

Literate Entertainment

What is bringing audiences in ever larger numbers to hear modern poetry? There are a number of reasons, not least among them the growing recognition that to be serious is not necessarily to be boring. There is also the awareness that the United States is in the richest period of its literary history, both in the number and stature of its poets, and in the extraordinary variety of their work. There is considerable curiosity about them, as personalities, and about those features of their style that need to seem puzzling. There is no better way to have a poet's style or meaning clarified for oneself than to hear the poet read his own work. Still another reason for the increasing interest in modern poetry is a real desire on the part of more and more Americans for literate entertainment. Painting and sculpture, music, and the ballet, have been snapping up ever-widening public. It is being discovered that poetry offers comparable pleasures.

Credit for the growing appreciation of poetry throughout the United States should go largely to the schools, and particularly the colleges. In recent years they have been giving increasing attention to modern poetry, not only academically but in numerous extracurricular ways. Courses are staffed by instructors with a lively understanding and enthusiasm. Quite a few colleges now have Poets-in-Residence, following a precedent set by Amherst College, in the eastern State of Massachusetts, where the distinguished American poet Robert Frost met with students to read and discuss poems.

Courses Doubled

After World War II the college enrolment in poetry appreciation and writing courses doubled; then tripled. Poets were invited to read before these classes, and to give large public readings sponsored by the universities. Conferences and symposia were arranged, such as the one in the summer of 1950 at Harvard University, also in the State of Massachusetts, between leading poets and critics from the United States and England. But it would be a mistake to suppose that poetry is making its appeal primarily to college students and graduates. Today's audiences include all ages, attract as many men as women, and are drawn from all cultural and professional levels. A large number have heard, or read, very little modern poetry.

All of these people are responding to the beauty of poetry, so much of everyday life is either stereotyped or frightening that one welcomes more than ever the rewarding experiences that the arts provide. In the arts the stresses and tensions in the modern world are brought under control. Today the distinction between reality and fantasy is breaking down. This fantastic reality has a nightmare quality that infects man's dreams. The imagination is a form of conscious dreaming. As it manifests itself in the arts and in modern poetry, it is a synod and a gospel of man's hope. That out of chaos he can bring order and harmony. (Reprinted from "The New York Times Magazine.")

Writers View British Jews

TIGHTROPE. By Victor Ross. Cassell Press. London. 287 pp.
BRITAIN'S NEW CITIZENS. Association of Jewish Refugees in Great Britain. London. 76 pp.

By H. FREEDEN

The treatment of sociological problems in novels always entails the danger that the characters become just walking theorems and the plot suffers from dogmatic coercion. Victor Ross has not quite avoided these pitfalls.

His British officer, who resigns his commission in Palestine after an anti-Jewish incident, follows only his frantic craving for justice. But before he remembers that he himself is a Jew, the others brand him as a Jewish traitor. Happily married to his Gentile wife, he turns a "professional" Jew by fighting anti-Semitism in his own unorthodox way. In the end he loses everything, his fight, his job, his wife; but he gains insight into his Jewishness and that seems to him a fair if painful compensation.

Proper Place

One would have wished that this development had relegated the analyses of anti-Semitism, Zionism and Judaism to their proper place in the background. As it is, an overdose of talk weighs heavily on the fabric of the plot, and the characters, save the hero, wear their ideological stamp rather than their individualities. Yet both in the beginning and towards the end, Mr. Ross displays a flair for drama and a faculty of driving his narration to heights of suspense which, one hopes, will one day mould the ideological with the human.

Sidelight for discussion on Aliya from the West: when an English Zionist is asked whether he ought not to be in Israel, he explains: "On the contrary, my place is here. Zionism is a direction, a way of getting there. As Methodism is a way of going to heaven. They are, I suppose, no longer Methodists, once they have got there, just angels."

Refuge in Britain

On glancing through "Britain's New Citizens," the story of the refugees from Germany and Austria, published on its 10th anniversary by the Association of Jewish Refugees, London, one finds again that a succession of Home Secretaries tried to make good where Colonial Secretaries had lamentably failed: the liberal immigration into Britain during the ten months between the November pogroms in 1938 and the beginning of the World War, which saved the lives of 90,000 refugees from Central Europe, appears to be some compensation for the closed-door policy in Palestine.

The number of 90,000 has since then dwindled. With a annual death rate of 800 — owing to the preponderance of old-age groups — 10,000 have died; others have gone to Israel or the USA; a few returned to the Continent. British policy remained progressive. At the beginning of the war, when the newcomers were technically "enemy aliens," they were given the special status of "Refugees from Nazi Oppression" and permitted to help the war effort both as civilians and soldiers. 9,230 men and women volunteered for the British army.

A no less liberal decision was made after the war; from 1946 till 1949, over 21,000 naturalization certificates were granted to former Germans and Austrians which meant—counting their wives and children — practically to all. The removal of legal discrimination, however, was not always identical with the removal of economic hardship. Although there are some "success stories" among refugee scientists, artists and industrialists, the bulk has to struggle hard for their existence, many — among them former lawyers and merchants — as employees.

The "Association of Jewish Refugees" tries to preserve the "spiritual heritage" of these Continental Jews. Whether it will succeed in retaining them as a homogeneous group remains doubtful in view of the intermarriage of the second generation with Anglo-Jewry and non-Jews.

SECOND-HAND BOOKSELLERS OFFER LITERARY PRIZE

Second-hand booksellers in Paris, whose stalls on the banks of the Seine are a familiar sight to the French capital, recently launched an annual literary prize ("Le Prix Littéraire des Bouquinistes"), which they will award once April. Announcing it they explain that its purpose is to extend the attention of readers to the works and ideas on the quays of the Seine in particular — to a wonderful book which has "escaped the vigilance of literary critics and book selection committees," and has wound up as a second-hand bookstall, probably before reaching its days among old papers at the packing mill. There are only two conditions attached to the award. The work, of any type, must have been published in French and its author must not have already received a literary prize. (UNESCO)

A PRINCELY GIFT

On June 18, the Chancellor of London University, the Earl of Atholl, presided over the ceremonial opening of a peerless and priceless collection of Chinese art, presented to the University by a Jewish benefactor.

Sir Percival David, who made the princely gift, as it was described, has given his life to collecting and interpreting 1,600 pieces of ceramic art of the finest periods. Many of them came originally from the Imperial collection of Peking. Years ago Sir Percival was a benefactor of the Hebrew University where he endowed Chair of Arabic Art and Archaeology for seven years. That was the first Chair in the Institute of Arabic and Oriental Studies, and has until now been held over since by Professor Leo Mayer.

Gratton College

It had a certain flattering effect that the benefaction should be made by a Jew to London University which from its foundation has owed much to Jews. The first University College in London was established over a hundred years ago, to enable non-conformists, Catholics and Jews to get a University education. At the time they were excluded from Oxford and Cambridge, because they could not subscribe the Oath and the Articles of the Church of England. The original building was known as "the Godless College in Gower Street"; and the Goldsmid family were among the founding fathers, endowing among other things a Chair of Hebrew. More than any other person, the late Sir Philip Hartog was responsible for the creation of that School, some 30 years ago. He was at that time Academic Registrar of the University, and became later Vice-Chancellor of an Indian University and Controller of the Hebrew University.

We may hope that Jews and other nonconformist Jews, who have the cause of learning and the arts, like Sir Percival David, will also remember the University of Jerusalem.

F.E.

Chess

July 11, 1952
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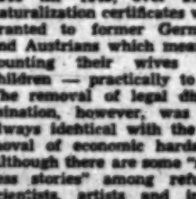

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